

The
BULLETIN
of the
MASSACHUSETTS
AUDUBON SOCIETY



FEBRUARY 1955

VOLUME XXXIX

NUMBER 2

MASSACHUSETTS AUDUBON SOCIETY

FOUNDED 1896

INCORPORATED 1914

FOR THE PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS AND MAMMALS

AUDUBON HOUSE, 155 Newbury Street, Boston

Open weekdays, except Saturday, 9:00 - 5:00; Saturday, 9:00 - 1:00.

Phone KENmore 6-4895.

ROBERT WALCOTT

President

C. RUSSELL MASON

Executive Director

HONORARY VICE PRESIDENTS

E. Alexander Bergstrom
Thornton W. Burgess
Lawrence B. Chapman
Robert Crane
Walter Prichard Eaton
Samuel A. Eliot, Jr.
Guy Emerson

S. Gilbert Emilio
W. Cameron Forbes
Alfred O. Gross
Mrs. Augustus Hemenway
Bartlett Hendricks
John F. Kieran
D. Percy Morgan, Jr.

Roger Tory Peterson
Frederick A. Saunders
Henry S. Shaw
John H. Storer
William C. Vinal
George J. Wallace
William P. Wharton

DIRECTORS

OAKES I. AMES, *Chairman*

Mrs. Donald C. Alexander
Clarence E. Allen
Richard Borden
Miss Rachel S. Bruce
Elliott B. Church
G. W. Cottrell, Jr.
Lee W. Court
Eric Cutler

Roger Ernst
Laurence B. Fletcher
Mrs. Maxwell E. Foster
Ludlow Griscom
Philip B. Heywood
Miss Louisa Hunnewell
Edwin C. Johnson
Ralph Lawson

John B. May
Rosario Mazzeo
Mrs. Lawrence K. Miller
Alva Morrison
Mrs. James F. Nields, Jr.
Mrs. John Richardson
Mrs. Sydney M. Williams

MEMBERSHIP

The Society needs a larger fund in order to sustain and increase its activities. Will you help expand its usefulness? The classes of Membership are:

Active Member, \$3.00 annually; Supporting Member, \$5.00 annually;

Contributing Member \$10.00 annually; Life Member, \$100.00; Patron, \$500.00.

Dues and Contributions to the Massachusetts Audubon Society may be deducted from net income subject to Federal Income Tax. Bequests to the Society are also exempt from Federal Tax.

ADVANTAGES OF MEMBERSHIP

Personal participation in the preservation and restoration of native birds and mammals and their environment.

Information from competent specialists on the best methods of wildlife study and protection on home grounds, in sanctuaries, or elsewhere, and assistance in identification.

All members receive without further expense the monthly BULLETIN.

Opportunity to contribute toward an extensive EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM for schools, youth groups, and camps throughout the State.

Use at any time of the Reference and Lending Libraries, Club Room, and other facilities at Audubon House, 155 Newbury Street, Boston.

Members and their friends have free use of our sanctuary facilities at Moose Hill, Arcadia, Pleasant Valley, Cook's Canyon, Nahant Thicket, Ipswich River and Marblehead Neck (see inside back cover of *Bulletin*).

Conducted field trips to strategic points, and seasonal Campouts for bird watchers.

Special member's discount allowed on purchases of bird food, bird feeders, bird-houses, books, and other supplies.

BULLETIN

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS AUDUBON SOCIETY

C. RUSSELL MASON, *Editor*

JOHN B. MAY, *Associate Editor*

HELENA BRUCE, MARJORY BARTLETT SANGER, *Assistant Editors*

RUTH P. EMERY, *Editor, Records of New England Birds*

Contributing Editors

THORNTON W. BURGESS, JOHN V. DENNIS, SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR.,

KIMBALL C. ELKINS, ADA CLAPHAM GOVAN, LUDLOW GRISCOM,

ALFRED O. GROSS, RICHARD HEADSTROM, BARTLETT HENDRICKS,

ROGER TORY PETERSON, ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., WILLIAM G. VINAL.

Editorial Office, AUDUBON HOUSE, 155 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON 16, MASS.

Publication Office, 380 NORTH AVENUE, NORTH ABINGTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter October 21, 1946, at the Post Office
at North Abington, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Issued monthly, except July, August, and September

Subscriptions to the *Bulletin*, \$2.00 per annum, included in all memberships. Subscription to *Records of New England Birds*, \$2.00 per annum. Single copies of either, 25 cents. The *Bulletin* may also be obtained in microfilm, details on application.

The Editor solicits the gift of articles, notes, photographs, and sketches, on the various aspects of Nature Lore, Natural Science, and Conservation of Natural Resources. If possible, articles should be typewritten, double-spaced, on one side of the paper. Photographs should be on glossy paper with data attached. The Society is a non-profit educational institution and we offer no remuneration for contributions to the *Bulletin*. The Society assumes no responsibility for the safety of manuscripts or illustrations submitted for its use.

All correspondence, changes of address, etc., should be directed to the Editorial Office, 155 Newbury Street, Boston 16.

VOLUME XXXIX

FEBRUARY, 1955

NUMBER 2

CONTENTS

	Page
President's Page	54
Thompson Street Birding	Kathleen S. Anderson 55
Rocky Knoll in Milton	Marjory Bartlett Sanger 59
Twenty Years of Cape Ann Bird Counts	C. Russell Mason 61
Christmas Census Breaks Records Again	Marjory Bartlett Sanger 68
Field Notes	Ruth P. Emery 69
Birds 'Round the World on Postage Stamps	C. Russell Mason 72
Arthur Cleveland Bent	C. Russell Mason 73
Enjoy the Outdoors in February	Richard Headstrom 74
From the Editors' Sanctum — What's in a Name?	J. B. M. 76
Natural Science and Conservation Workshop	Insert
Smooth Performance (Membership News)	77
Sanctuary News	M. B. S. 79
Looking Ahead	81
Educational Notes	83
The Audubon and the Housewife	Sylvia Shapiro 84
The Effect of a Hurricane on Coastal Migrants	James Baird 85
No Help Wanted	Blanche M. D'Hondt 87
Book Reviews	89
From Our Correspondence	93
Among Our Contributors	M. B. S. 94

Cover Illustration, ATLANTIC PUFFIN, Alfred O. Gross.

The President's Page



Conservation is simply the preservation of what is necessary for our survival and conducive to our happiness. From the earliest days man has tried to preserve his sight and his hearing, because without them he would fall prey to his enemies. Similarly he has tried to preserve his teeth and the hair on top of his head, for the ancient Egyptians made artificial teeth and the Romans had wigs. As population increased and handicrafts multiplied, the fortified camps on hill-tops had dependent villages in the valleys below where water was more accessible; houses were built closer together, but it was not until the coming of the machine age in the eighteenth century that whole districts, because of iron mines and coal pits, became blots upon the landscape. Water supply and sewage were neglected until the middle of the last century, and only within the past one hundred years have Boards of Health been established with the object, not only of curing the sick, but of preventing conditions which would cause sickness.

Fresh air is necessary for physical health; a change of scene for mental health in congested areas. If people enjoy beauty — and most people do if they have the opportunity — they like to be refreshed by sea beaches, mountains, blue skies, and fluffy cumulus clouds. For children and those who retain their curiosity through life, the birds, animals, flowers, and trees are an endless source of interest and pleasure.

To retain native birds and native flowers we must retain the conditions in which they flourish. New England was a beautiful country when the first settlers arrived and without a large population of Indians, but it was not until the activities of the late Charles Eliot that effective measures were taken to preserve for the enjoyment of the general public the Middlesex Fells, the Blue Hills, Revere Beach, and Nantasket Beach, that succeeding generations might also share in this enjoyment. Inevitably cities spread out and blot out the countryside with its flowers and birds, but some remnant of the former beauty can be preserved by thinking ahead a little. Many outlying towns are now taking thought for the morrow by limiting much of their area to house lots of sufficient size for birds to nest and flowers to grow.

The Massachusetts Audubon Society took a daring step when it bought the house and land at the foot of Moose Hill in Sharon and later added to its original purchase by procuring land on the upper course of Beaver Brook, and since the Town of Sharon holds the land adjoining as a Town Forest this large tract is, so far as we can tell, forever preserved for wildlife. A few years ago we took another bold step and strained our resources by the purchase, from the Trustees under the Will of Thomas Emerson Proctor, of another area, which included Wenham Swamp, Avery Island, and Bradstreet Hill. On all this land shooting is prohibited. Furthermore, our Conservation Courses in so many of the Massachusetts schools have created a lively interest in preserving the advantages of water, soil, and what they produce and the animals they succor, which didn't exist in the past generations.

Robert L. Caldwell

Thompson Street Birding

BY KATHLEEN S. ANDERSON



OLIN S. PETTINGILL, JR.

In early June the Bobolinks nest in the fields.

A Sunday afternoon drive along Middleboro's Thompson Street is a favorite diversion for many residents of southeastern Massachusetts. This rural street was among the first roads in this area, and for more than 250 years it has traversed the wide fields and fertile acres of some of the town's largest farms. Herds of dairy cattle graze the stony pastures, the smoother fields produce good crops of hay and silage, and thousands of chickens are raised on the poultry farms. The cleared fields, bordered by old stone walls, extend east and west of the road. Shrubs and small trees have grown up along the walls and roadside, and in places strips of wooded land reach the roadway, but Thompson Street remains one of the largest areas of open land in Middleboro.

At any season of the year a leisurely drive along this country road is interesting, and often exciting, for a growing corps of "bird watchers." Early migrant flocks of Robins, Cowbirds, Grackles, and Red-wings appear in these pastures. During June Bobolinks bounce into the air above the wider fields. In August the roadside wires are strung with families of Barn and Tree Swallows uniting for their southward migration. Killdeer and Pipits flock to the fall-plowed fields and in midwinter large flocks of Northern Horned Larks move restlessly across the wind-swept pastures.

To reach this favorite street of mine, take Route 44 out of Middleboro Center toward Plymouth. Thompson Street begins on the left three miles from the center of town and opposite a "windmill" gas station. It is a long street continuing several miles into Halifax, but this account is limited to the four miles between Route 44 and the Winnetuxet River.

My first stop is the small reservoir half a mile from Route 44. Bartlett Brook originates in a swamp on the left, or west, side of the street, and here flows under the road and into a cranberry bog reservoir. This small body of water attracts Pied-billed Grebes and occasional ducks during migration. In the spring the Red-winged Blackbirds are conspicuous in the bushes about the reservoir and along the brook. During the summer swallows and Swifts skim the surface of the water. The stiff blossoms of the yellow pond lilies rise above their floating leaves. In late summer and early fall I look for Snipe feeding half-hidden along the grassy shore, and for Spotted and Solitary Sandpipers. In October small flocks of Yellow-legs run about in the shallow water refueling for the long flight still ahead. By December or early January the small pond is locked beneath a roof of ice, and whatever forms of pond life remain active are hidden from our eyes.

Beyond the reservoir are alternate farmyards and fields. Baltimore Orioles swing their cradles from the elms that shade the farmhouses. Phoebe and Barn Swallows build nests about the older buildings. The Woodchucks in the fields and the Cottontails along the roadside are the most frequently seen mammals.

Down across the fields to the east, where the cleared land meets white pine and red maple, is the "Great Cedar Swamp." This swamp of several hundred acres has, because of the danger of unexploded shells, been posted against all trespass since World War II, when it was used as a testing area for ammunition. Unsuccessful local hunters claim that all the Deer in the country read the signs and retreat to the safety of the swamp for the week of the hunting season! During the remaining fifty-one weeks of the year Deer are often seen along the edges of the fields during the early morning and evening. Sometimes at night our headlights pick out their graceful forms as they bound away from the roadside.

Two miles from Route 44 the fields become larger and the farms farther apart, and one can expect to find birds whose natural habitat is open country. In early June the observant traveler can be reasonably certain of finding nesting Bobolinks. A Prairie Horned Lark's nest was found in mid-May on the shoulder of the road, where each passing truck or auto must have jarred the tiny female sitting motionless on the grass-lined depression made in bare soil.

In the fall these same open fields attract large flocks of Killdeer Plover and American Pipits, some Pectoral Sandpipers, many Mourning Doves, and even numerous Herring Gulls, although this is twelve miles from Plymouth Bay. Meadowlarks are abundant at all seasons. Flocks of Northern Horned Larks can be found throughout the winter. I always hope to see Snow Buntings and possibly Lapland Longspurs, but they have thus far escaped me. Ring-necked Pheasants, occasionally in flocks of a dozen birds, are easy to see as they feed across the fields.

The piles of manure heaped up at various places along the roadside should not be ignored. A careful look at one such pile produced seven Savannah Sparrows in early February!

Many of the most abundant roadside flowers are plants of European or Asian origin. Among these thriving immigrants are chicory, common vetch, butter-and-eggs, Queen Anne's lace, great mullein, St. John's-wort, and the ever-flourishing dandelion.

Further on the fields on the east slope to low and wetter ground, where water stands through spring and early summer. Here the Wilson's Snipe find almost ideal conditions during the spring migration. Even passers-by who seldom see the wealth of bird life about them commented on the American Egret that stalked the wet meadows this past summer. Another wader, the American Bittern, is a much more frequent though less conspicuous visitor to these swampy meadows where the blue flag blooms so handsomely. One particular low spot near the road always recalls the June morning when a shallow puddle there held a female Black Duck and eight downy young floating like dark balls of fluff.

West of the road the fields have grown up to blueberries, white pine, red maple, and other shrubs and trees. Here, in early spring, I hear the hyla chorus and see the Woodcocks performing their aerial spirals at dusk. A few weeks later, as the light fades, I listen for the wistful song of the Veery coming from the shadowy pines.

This lower section of Thompson Street is the best place to look for the birds of prey. Red-shouldered Hawks are seen throughout the year. Marsh Hawks often course over the fields, and the Red-tails soar above the distant trees. I have one report of a Pigeon Hawk near the Winnetuxet River, but the Sparrow Hawk is the abundant falcon of Thompson Street. A gray bird perched on a weathered fence post is perfectly camouflaged until a sudden swoop into the grass reveals the flashing white wing-patches of a shrike.

The last stop is the bridge across the Winnetuxet. Huge flocks of swallows fly low over the river during the cold wet days in spring when flying insects are few — flocks of so many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of birds that I hardly dare to guess a figure. Black Ducks are common and Wood Ducks occupy the boxes erected along the river channel. Large migrant flocks of Bronzed Grackles and smaller numbers of Rusty Blackbirds are often seen here. The occasional American Egret is the conspicuous visitor from the heron family, while the Green Heron, the Bittern, and the Black-crowned Night Heron come and go almost unnoticed.

This account of the birding possibilities along this four-mile stretch of country road is far from complete. There is no mention of the Vesper Sparrows, the Indigo Buntings in the roadside brush, the Snowy Owl seen on a fence post, nor of many other observations made here during the years by those who enjoy this drive.

The "List" for a given area, however small, can never be complete when we list bird life. The unexpected may fly in at any moment! And two real rarities did on October 25, 1953. Two bird-watching friends of mine, driving past the open fields, were attracted by the conspicuous white rumps of two small brown birds in a large flock of Starlings. They stopped for a better look. The two birds were close to the road, sometimes within ten feet of the car, and quite unsuspecting. They moved constantly, frequently springing up into the air and displaying the white rumps and a noticeable white and black tail pattern. The "authorities" are reluctant to accept sight records of so rare a bird, but the fortunate couple who had such an extraordinary chance to study

these two birds are convinced that they saw two Wheatears that autumn afternoon.

I cannot guarantee a bird like that to spice your year's list, but I do recommend Thompson Street in East Middleboro for an interesting drive at any season of the year.

I am grateful to Miss Louise Pratt, Mrs. Lawrence Romaine, and Mrs. Harold Donner for permitting me to use material from their field notes to augment my own for this account.

Spring Courses at Audubon House

Continuing the active adult course program, the spring season has much to offer, including both morning and evening courses in intermediate bird identification, elementary natural science (The Three Kingdoms), and intermediate natural science (Web of Life). The morning course in bird identification will be conducted by Robert L. Grayce and the evening course by staff members at Audubon House. Both natural science courses will be conducted by Miss Frances Sherburne.

Each course will consist of ten meetings. Regular meetings will be held at Audubon House, and field trips, which will be arranged to suit the convenience of the majority, will include sanctuary trips as well as trips in the immediate vicinity of Boston. Field trips in connection with evening courses are scheduled for Saturdays. Fee for all courses is \$8.50. Registrations are now being received. Write for further information and registration blank to Miss Frances Sherburne, Audubon House, 155 Newbury Street, Boston 16.

Make note of the following beginning dates for courses:

March 16	Morning	Web of Life	Miss Sherburne
March 24	Morning	Intermediate	
		Bird Identification	Mr. Grayce
March 29	Morning	The Three Kingdoms	Miss Sherburne
March 29	Evening	The Three Kingdoms	Miss Sherburne
April 6	Evening	Intermediate	
		Bird Identification	Audubon Staff
April 7	Evening	Web of Life	Miss Sherburne

There will be no meetings on February 22 and April 19.

Audubon Field Trips

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13. Trip to Cape Ann for winter birds. Leaders, Bennett Keenan and C. Russell Mason. Fare and guide fee, \$3.00. Fee for those using private cars and following bus, 75 cents per person.

SUNDAY, MARCH 27. To Sudbury Valley for early migrants. Leaders, Henry Parker and Allen Morgan. Fare and guide fee, \$3.00. Fee for those using private cars and following bus, 75 cents per person.

Unless otherwise noted, all Audubon field trips will leave Audubon House, 155 Newbury Street, Boston, at 8:15 A.M. by chartered bus, returning at approximately 7:00 P.M. Reservations should be made a week or more in advance. Cancellations cannot be accepted after noon of the Friday preceding the trip. Bring your own lunch.

Rocky Knoll in Milton

BY MARJORY BARTLETT SANGER



The Massachusetts Audubon Society proudly presents to its members and friends this welcome gift made possible through the co-operation of the trustees of the Henry B. Martin Fund and the generosity of Miss Eleanor P. Martin. Rocky Knoll comprises a fine house and tract of woodland at 74 Maple Street, Milton, to serve as a long-needed educational center, library, and nature sanctuary all in one. Miss Martin, a life member of the Society, has made this donation, with an endowment, in memory of her father, Henry Ballard Martin, bird lover for many years and town clerk of Milton. The Henry B. Martin Fund, established in 1937, maintained the spacious white frame house on the pleasant residential street as a home for the aged. In 1951 the provisions of the fund were changed and broadened to enable aid to be given to the needy and deserving citizens of Milton. But at the closing of the home, the house itself stood empty for the first time in many years. Finally, after much thought and consideration of the present and future interests of the community, it was decided by the trustees of the fund to adopt the suggestion of Miss Martin and deed the property, house and woodland, to the Massachusetts Audubon Society. By this procedure two worth-while ends would be accomplished. For the Society it would provide much needed enlargement of the space for the educational staff and their increasingly important work, and for the community the priceless gift of a bit of unspoiled nature.

The Martin House, as it has previously been called, was built sixty-five years ago by Henry Ballard Martin on what was then the termination of a dead-end street. Beyond it a mile of woods stretched away to Mattapan. The house was actually intended as a buffer between the forest and the Martin family's own house next door, because Mrs. Martin felt uneasy about living on the edge of such a wilderness. The new building was constructed as a duplex apartment, each section renting at eighteen dollars a month.

A representative of the pioneer settlers of Milton, Eleanor P. Martin, at the age of five was the only "lady" present at the ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone of the Town Hall. When she was thirteen, her family moved from the "village" to 64 Maple Street, where she has lived ever since. Her fondness for the out-of-doors was nurtured practically from birth, inherited as it was from her father, who for sixty years kept water in a rock depression to make a bird bath and erected a house for martins — which he called his "cousins." His daughter knows and loves the native wildflowers as well as the birds, and watches for them with the changing seasons.

It was Miss Martin's suggestion that the property be called Rocky Knoll. And the suggestion was well made. Behind the house a fine ledge of rock rises and extends toward the woods. The acre of woodland beyond an old stone wall once contained a stand of chestnut. Now splendid oaks tower over white ash, young hickory, wild black cherry, and white pine. An abandoned cart path and winding trails run through the undergrowth, which formerly was bright with the blossoms of the wild calla lily, rhodora, sheep laurel, columbine, and moccasin flower. It is hoped that these may be brought back to mingle with the Solomon's seal, wild oats and wild lily of the valley now in abundance.

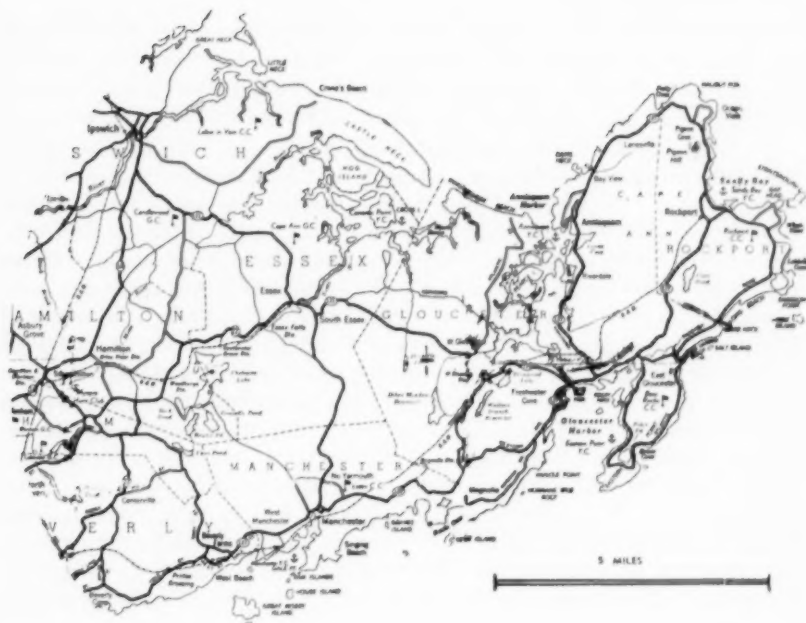
The house itself contains fourteen rooms on three thoroughly livable floors. The large living room, actually two rooms made into one, runs all along the east side of the house and contains a well-proportioned pre-Revolutionary mantel that was rescued from a fire in the ancestral home of Miss Martin's mother in Squantum. With the addition of bookshelves this handsome room will more than adequately house natural history reference volumes for the use of the Audubon teaching staff and local residents. To the west of the hall will be the main office and the receptionist's desk. Five rooms on the second floor will provide a headquarters for our teachers in eastern Massachusetts, as well as storage for records and display space for a part of the Society's collection of mounted birds. The third floor, with five bedrooms, will be used as living quarters for resident staff members.

Mrs. Doris Manley, who, with her husband Jim Manley, toured the New England camps on the Covered Wagon of the Massachusetts Conservation Council last summer, her young son Douglas, Mrs. Geraldine P. Schiff and her baby daughter, and Miss Alice Ann Williams, of the teaching staff, will be in residence. Mrs. Manley will act as resident director and Mrs. Schiff as housekeeper and secretary.

Members and friends of the Society are invited to visit this newly acquired property, which is now being completely redecorated. By subway it is twenty-five minutes from the Park Street station, and a five-minute walk from Central Avenue. Or follow the provocative scent of the chocolate factory, and thence to Maple Street and Rocky Knoll.

Twenty Years of Cape Ann Bird Counts

BY C. RUSSELL MASON



With the taking of the Christmas Bird Count on Cape Ann on December 26, 1954, records for twenty seasons of this holiday diversion were completed. Nine parties totaling fifty people carried out this year's listing. Ten years of counting during one day of the Christmas holiday season, from 1930 to 1939, were followed by a Count in 1944, and again continuously from 1946 to 1954, to round out an interesting winter bird picture. The area covered within a $7\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius includes Gloucester, Rockport, Essex, and Manchester, with parts of Ipswich, Hamilton, Wenham, and Beverly, and is known popularly among the "census takers" as Cape Ann.

For those who might suppose there is little winter bird life in rugged New England, a few years of bird counts along the Massachusetts coast would serve to dispel this erroneous idea. In the twenty one-day bird trips of the Cape Ann area during as many years, 144 species and subspecies have been clocked, this number including the introduced Starling and House Sparrow but not the domestic Rock Dove which may occasionally nest in rock crannies along the shore.

Of the 144 forms recorded, only twenty-five have been found every one of the twenty years, half of this number being waterfowl and shore birds and the other half land birds. Since in a day's trip it is easy to overlook even a normally common species, it is not surprising that four species were missed once in twenty years and four more missed twice. Thirty species have been found on eleven to nineteen counts, twenty-two on six to ten counts, and twenty-two on three to five counts. Thirty-two species and subspecies have been listed only once, thirteen only twice.

On every count but two of the twenty, new forms have been added to previous lists, even during the last three years, with four added in 1952, seven in 1953, and five in 1954. Thus there is included in the strenuous dawn-to-dark searching for what birds should be present the zest of finding the unexpected.

Only in the past three years has the count gone above seventy-five forms. The higher counts in recent years are probably attributable to several factors other than increase in winter bird life. They include a greater corps of skilled observers, more careful planning for thorough coverage of territory, and increase in bird feeding stations in the area. Such stations provide easy places to find birds that might otherwise be missed. Such oddities as Oriole, Dickcissel, Oregon Junco, and White-crowned Sparrow have been discovered at feeders. To some extent warmer Novembers and Decembers may be reflected in lingering species that normally would be far to the south. Along the shore a good crop of wild fruits on shrubs and vines undoubtedly helps to hold and keep alive such berry-eaters as Carolina Wren; the mimic thrushes, as Mockingbird, Catbird, and Thrasher; and the warblers, aside from the regular Myrtle, that have occasionally been recorded, such as Orange-crowned, Pine, and Palm, as well as Chat and Yellow-throat. Species have been reported during the Christmas period that were not sighted on the day of the Count, but over the twenty-year-period these species have been listed on one count or another with one exception, two Black-bellied Plover sighted on December 20, 1952.

Who will venture to account for the Black Vulture seen on the 1937 Count, or for the good fortune of observers in 1953 when they found a Double-crested Cormorant perched conveniently for easy size comparison on a rock alongside the European Cormorants?

The severity of the weather up to Christmastime and the day of the Count, the wind direction and velocity, and the relation of tide to time of observation, all have their influence on the number and kind of birds found on these Christmas Counts, due as much in some cases to the effect on the observers as to the effect on the birds. The element of chance must also be taken into account, all too involved to discuss here but good for a lengthy session in front of the roaring fire at the Ipswich River Sanctuary Barn when the day's count is over.

The complete list that is shown in the table indicates that not many probable species are missing. Yet who can say whether during the 1955 Count, observers may not add a lingering Bluebird, or find an Ivory Gull down from the Arctic, or a Wheatear strayed from Greenland? And, now, let us see what happens in the next twenty years and have the fun and fellowship of kindred spirits in continuing the Christmas Counts.

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1944	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	No. Yrs. Recorded
Surf Scoter	17	3	3	10	5	1	11	45	4		1	18	14	12	8	23	25	18	8	12	19
Am. Scoter	2		17	7	17	3	4	11	42	1	10	12	7	4	6	2	1	17	7	2	19
Ruddy Duck	1							1													2
Hooded Merg.		2			1																3
Am. Merganser																					3
Red-br. Merg.	190	290	340	200	200	430	215	420	240	360	180	117	209	175	188	248	268	526	311	465	20
Black Vult.								1													1
Goshawk							1														3
Sharp-sh. Hk.			1		1	2	1	1		1		1	1	1	2						3
Cooper's Hawk																					8
Red-ld. Hawk			2			1		1	2	2	1	1	1			2	1		2		1
Red-sh. Hk.		2		2	2		1	3	1		1	1	2				3	5	3	3	14
Broad-w. Hawk																				1	1
Rough-l. Hawk					2	1			3	1	1	1	1			1	1		1		2
Bald Eagle		1																			9
Marsh Hawk			1	1		1			1			2			2	1	3	1		1	1
Duck Hawk																					1
Pigeon Hawk							1														1
Sp. Hawk	1	4	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	5			1		3	13	3	8	1	4	17
Ruffed Gr.	1			2	2	8	5	3		1	4							1	2		9
Pheasant	8	5	17	1	1	2	5			4			5		3		10	14	13	4	13
Am. Coot																			5		1
Killdeer	1																	1			2
Wilson's Snipe																			1		1
Knot																					1
Purple Sandp.	120	100	50	46	11	60	80	75	110	75	26	19	80	66	169	44	93	127	194	282	20
Red-b. Sand.	6						4									103				71	4
Sanderling																					6
Glaucous Gull	2	1		9	3	4	2		5		3	1	5	1	2	7	3	11	20	1	16
Iceland Gull	6		4	6	7	3	4	4	2		1		4	3	15	2	1	1	2		6
Kumlien's Gull					3								2	1	1	2	2			1	15
Blk.-bk. Gull	75	83	160	90	150	26	100	114	60	68	290	575	163	110	678	736	221	676	266	266	6
Herring G.	4000	1300	830	900	2000	2510	3000	2500	1750	3700	3300	1325	2600	2310	8615	7920	3991	8603	6412	5358	20

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1944	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
S. C. Junco	50	47	35	125	60	150	65	110	67	40	33	32	370	83	78	135	99	354	242	106
Oregon Junco													1	1		1				20
Tree Sp.	8	170	34	220	150	210	150	155	330	100	97	4	101	94	122	182	87	416	208	171
Chip. Sparrow							1				6									1
Field Sparrow																				2
White-cr. Sparrow																		1		1
White-thr. Sp.	5	7	1	2		4	2	14	3	7	1	1	14	25			5	38	15	8
Fox Sp.								1	1				12			2	5	2	2	15
Swamp Sp.	1	1						2	2									6		8
Song Sp.	15	19	5	10	5	14	3	18	14	16	5	5	33	15	17	21	30	63	26	33
Longspur		12	7					3							5					20
Sn. Bunting	3	230	45	100	170	300	60	1	4		11		24	80	79	35	5	75	35	157
																				18
Tot. Species & Sub-Spc.	54	63	52	63	60	57	58	71	67	50	52	53	68	66	61	63	73	79	82	84
Tot. Ind. Bds.	16434	8300	6080	7245	8992	8695	7735	7615	6203	8109	8977	4266	9144	6940	18957	15857	10839	15559	16061	14422
New Forms Added		22	9	10	7	1	4	7	3		1		2	4	2	2	2	4	7	5
No. Parties In Field	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	8	6	8	7	11	9	8	9
No. People Counting	19	16	18	20	27	24	29	27	28	28	14	8	25	23	31	21	36	39	49	50

Christmas Census Breaks Records Once Again

The Christmas censuses this year turned up many species that were new for the counts, and in spite of below-freezing temperatures records were broken on Cape Ann with 50 observers listing 84 forms, and on the South Shore with a count of 75, 4 more than last year. The cold early weeks of December kept the numbers of individuals lower than usual, but recent mild winters accounted for an increased variety of lingering species.

Blue Goose, Knot, Broad-winged Hawk, and Chipping and Seaside Sparrow were recorded for the first time for a Christmas census on Cape Ann; a Black-headed Grosbeak proved a new bird for the Newburyport count; and a Yellow-crowned Night Heron at Eastham was the first winter record for the State. A Winter Wren was found as far north as Andover; Acadian Chickadees made their initial appearances on censuses in many localities, and an albino Red-tailed Hawk was a surprise on the Westport-Dartmouth count.

Found at feeders were Carolina Wren, Baltimore Oriole, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Oregon Juncos, Dickcissels, and winter finches in numbers.

Both species of Crossbills were reported from Maine and Massachusetts, and White-wings from Rhode Island. Red-necked Grebes stayed north in large numbers, with 133 listed on a Maine coastal trip. A group of 40 Razor-billed Auks off Plum Island was a feature of interest for census takers there.

The largest number of species for the region was recorded by thirty drenched participants on Cape Cod, where visibility was practically zero. 118 varieties were turned up, including 20 kinds of ducks, 8 species of hawks, and six species of owls.

With a group of 29, many of them high school students, interior Wellesley ran up a list of 33 species, while in Nahant 14 observers found 26 varieties in two hours of the afternoon. 8 young birders from the Children's Museum turned up 34 species in Jamaica Plain, including a Ruddy Duck, 3 Fox Sparrows, and a Barred Owl. On Mt. Greylock, the highest point in Massachusetts, the Hoffmann Bird Club found 15 species, an exceptionally large number for the time of year. A Goshawk and 90 Redpolls were among the 297 individuals seen. The Pittsfield census revealed 23 species, including a Pileated Woodpecker and 16 White-winged Crossbills. And during Christmas week on Nantucket, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Heywood observed 61 species, including the first record of the Pileated Woodpecker for the island, 18 species of ducks and geese with a King Eider among them, 8 Shrikes, 7 Ruddy Turnstones, both crossbills, and 15 Bluebirds in one flock.

The scarcity of winter birds in northern New England is indicated in Stuart K. Harris's canvass at Dummer, N. H., which revealed only 4 species and 36 individuals, 26 of these Black-capped Chickadees, with 2 Brown-caps. Dr. Harris snowshoed for an hour and a quarter over the best area before he found one chickadee. His total compares with 5 species reported in 1952, and 15 in 1953.

Rhode Island kept up its generally high count with 115, numbering 10 kinds of hawks and 10 Mute Swans, the latter indicating the gradual movement of these birds northeastward. But in spite of finding several southern stragglers, observers there missed Bluebirds for the first time in many years.

Other counts were made throughout the region, the results of which have not yet reached us. Later in the year they will be published in the *Audubon Field Notes* to be released by the National Audubon Society.

MARJORY BARTLETT SANGER



BY RUTH P. EMERY

Snow fell on 12 days in December, but most of the time it was not noticeable. The last day of the year found no snow on the ground in Boston, although two storms produced a total fall of 10.3 inches, 2.8 inches above normal. The heavy precipitation came on the 6th and 7th (3.9 inches), and on the 21st and 22nd (6.2 inches). Twice during the latter part of the month the mercury rose to 57 degrees, the maximum for the month. The minimum temperature was 16 degrees on the 23rd.

The bird life of this December was remarkable chiefly because of the scarcity of all winter ducks and land birds. LOONS, GREBES, GANNETS, CORMORANTS ranged from few to average. 36 BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERONS were seen at Orleans the latter part of the month, and AMERICAN BITTERNS were reported from 4 places. About 600 CANADA GEESE were present at the Parker River Wildlife Refuge. 17 SNOW GEESE were seen flying over Manomet Point on December 9 (O'Regan and party), and 2 were found at Plum Island on December 26 when a BLUE GOOSE was also reported from that area. Some fresh-water DUCKS were still to be found in unfrozen ponds at the end of the month. There was a jump in the BLACK DUCK population at Plum Island, the peak being near mid-month. Highlights of the waterfowl group included 2 GADWALL (Chatham), 4 EUROPEAN WIDGEONS, GREEN-WINGED TEAL (Burlington, Vt.), 3 BLUE-WINGED TEAL (Plymouth), 7 SHOVELLERS, 1 WOOD DUCK (Wayland), 3 REDHEAD (Mystic, Conn.), 38 RING-NECKS (Eastham), CANVAS-BACKS (Lake Bomoseen, Vt.), large numbers of GREATER SCAUP (Martha's Vineyard, Devereux Beach, and Newburyport), BARROW'S GOLDEN-EYE at 4 places, HARLEQUIN DUCKS at Rockport and Narragansett, R. I., 216 AMERICAN EIDERS (Cape Ann), 23 HOODED MERGANSERS (Newtonville), and 15 at E. Providence, R. I.

11 species of HAWKS were recorded. 4 GOSHAWKS and 4 ROUGH-LEGGED HAWKS were reported. BALD EAGLES were noted in Rhode Island and Connecticut early in December, and at Newburyport on December 26. Pigeon Hawks were seen in 3 places.

A CLAPPER RAIL from Plymouth, a VIRGINIA RAIL in Osterville, and YELLOW RAILS in West Barnstable and Chatham were of special interest. COOT were present in 16 localities, the largest concentration being in Sudbury, where 140 were seen on December 5.

12 species of shore birds included SEMIPALMATED PLOVER, WOOD-COCK, SNIPE, KNOT, and 6 SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPERS.

All three species of white-winged gulls were present, including an ICELAND GULL in Weston at Norumbega (C. L. Smith) and one at Burlington, Vt. (St. Jacques). As many as five EUROPEAN BLACK-HEADED GULLS

were seen at Newburyport, and one LAUGHING GULL was reported from Middletown, R. I. KITTIWAKES were present at Cape Ann throughout the month, 200 being noted there on December 4. 2 FORSTER'S TERNS were observed at Plum Island on December 5 (Morrison). The alcid flight was very much better than last year. There were few RAZOR-BILLED AUKS until the end of the month, when 40 were seen on the Christmas Count at Plum Island, and 55 were counted at Rockport on December 31. An ATLANTIC MURRE was closely observed at a distance of 10 feet at Rockport (R. Paine and S. Heckscher). 1 to 3 BRUENNICH'S MURRES were present there throughout December, as were BLACK GUILLEMOTS, but only a few DOVEKIES could be found.

There was a good flock of MOURNING DOVES at Weston and another at South Duxbury. 7 species of OWLS included only a scattering of SNOWY OWLS with no indication of a flight year. The wounded bird reported last month was released at Plum Island on December 22 by Dr. David L. Coffin. The bird flew half a mile before alighting, so apparently it had completely recovered from the gunshot wound in the wing. Only a few SHORT-EARED OWLS were reported. 3 PILEATED WOODPECKERS included one seen at Nantucket (Heywoods), the first record for the island. An adult RED-HEADED WOODPECKER was seen at Westhampton (Crompton and party). YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKERS were reported from South Harwich, Wollaston, and Osterville. An ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER was seen at Rutland, Vt. (Ball).

There were very few land bird stragglers or wintering southern species present, but in Osterville an ARKANSAS KINGBIRD was present the first three days of December (Manchester and Leghorns); a PHOEBE was seen in Hadley on December 28 (Crompton); 6 TREE SWALLOWS were noted in E. Sandwich on December 11 (Romaine and K. Anderson). The CANADA JAY is still visiting the feeders at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moore in Orange. There was a scattering of ACADIAN CHICKADEES from 9 places in Massachusetts. Many reports of both WHITE-BREASTED and RED-BREASTED NUTHATCHES were received. WINTER WRENS were seen in Andover and N. Andover, and CAROLINA WRENS were reported from Turner's Falls and Dover. 8 MOCKINGBIRDS were reported and one was banded in Peabody by David Sargent on December 28. CATBIRDS, BROWN THRASHERS, ROBINS (including one in Burlington, Vt.), HERMIT THRUSHES, BLUEBIRDS, both KINGLETS, a few CEDAR WAXWINGS, 18 NORTHERN SHRIKES, and 1 MIGRANT SHRIKE (Wayland), were all recorded during the month.

4 species of WARBLERS included ORANGE-CROWNED, CAPE MAY (Duxbury), MYRTLE, and a male REDSTART in S. Orleans; 11 BALTIMORE ORIOLES included one in Woodstock, Vt., and a BULLOCK'S ORIOLE was reported in South Hadley Falls (December 5 on); a RUSTY BLACKBIRD in Deerfield (December 28); BRONZED GRACKLES, COWBIRDS, and CARDINALS (Turner's Falls and Worcester); BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAKS in Ipswich, Barnstable, and S. Duxbury; DICKCISSELS were reported from 7 different places; EVENING GROSBEAKS built up to good numbers the latter part of the month when they became more regular at feeders; PURPLE FINCHES were very scarce, although Charles J. Paine in Weston has banded 31; PINE GROSBEAKS have been widely scattered, and a total count of 152 was recorded on the combined Cape Ann and Newburyport Christmas Counts; very few COMMON REDPOLLS were seen, but

a flock of 50 was reported from Hampden, Me. (Hannemann); PINE SISKINS have also been scarce, although a flock of 40 was noted in Belmont (Brown), and 92 were reported from Holyoke (Bagg); many field observers feel that there are few GOLDFINCHES around, yet several flocks of 25 up to 200 birds have been reported; a flock of 35 RED CROSSBILLS was reported from Assonet (Bowen), and 20 were seen at E. Lee (Derby); a few flocks of 5-10 WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILLS were also noted; 3 RED-EYED TOWHEES, a LARK SPARROW in Orleans December 8 and 9 (Lund), and OREGON JUNCOS were all reported; the numbers of JUNCOS and TREE SPARROWS are low; in Bradford, Vt., a late CHIPPING SPARROW was noted; a few FIELD, WHITE-THROATED, FOX, SWAMP, and SONG SPARROWS were still in evidence; only one LAPLAND LONGSPUR was recorded on the Cape Ann Christmas Count, and none were found in the Newburyport region; SNOW BUNTINGS were also scarce, although some were recorded on both censuses.

Many of our members tell us they are using the "Chickadee Pudding" with great success.

HARBOR SEALS have been noted on most coastal field trips, the largest number being reported from N. Rye, N. H. where 33 were seen on December 1. FLYING SQUIRRELS are regular visitors at a bird feeder in Stowe, Vt., where they glide from the feeder to the house, a distance of 10 feet.

KENmore 6-4050 is busy every minute of the day, and if your telephone operator keeps giving you a busy signal it really means the line is busy and not out of order, as you might expect. Calls are still coming in at the rate of one a minute, and sometimes even two a minute. Some non-members who called were so pleased with the service that they have asked if they might join our Society. Have you called to hear "The Voice of Audubon," and have you left a message?

The Berkshire Museum

Pittsfield, Massachusetts

- February 1-28. Exhibition. Modern Posters. Lent by Robert B. Appleton.
February 4, 8 p.m. Annual Winter Members' Night. Doors open at 7 p.m.
February 5. Massachusetts Lawyers' Association Meeting.
February 6, 1-5 p.m. Screening for Musical Talent in the Schools.
February 8, 8 p.m. "Freedom Forum" — "What Price Rearmament." — by Professor Frederick L. Schuman.
February 9. Berkshire Museum Camera Club. Illustrated Lecture, "Prints I'd Never Send to a Salon," by George Hoxie.
February 12, 1:30 p.m. Winter Finch trip, Hoffmann Bird Club.
February 13, 1-5 p.m. Screening for Musical Talent in the Schools.
February 14, Monday 7:45. Public Color Movie — Lecture "Adventuring in the Everglades," by Hal Harrison. Sponsored by the Museum, Hoffmann Bird Club and the Massachusetts Audubon Society.
February 15, 8:15 p.m. Meeting of Berkshire Film Society, "The Experimental Film in America."
February 24, 8 p.m. "American Friends Service," Committee Lecture. (Berkshire Room.)
8:30 p.m. Play, "Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Presented by Pittsfield Town Players.
February 24, 8:30 p.m. "Our Town." Town Players.
February 26, 8:30 p.m. "Our Town." Town Players.

Birds Round the World on Postage Stamps

No. 1. King Penguin

By C. RUSSELL MASON



The King Penguin, as shown on a rare five-shilling stamp of the Falkland Islands issued in 1933, is one of the most interesting of a group of flightless, marine birds found only in the Southern Hemisphere, many of them in the Antarctic. Three feet long, weighing forty pounds, and with graceful lines, the King Penguin is gray and black above, white below, with orange patches on the sides of the head and an orange breastplate. It has attracted the attention of mariners through the centuries. It was plentiful in the Falklands in early days, but except on the island of South Georgia, where it breeds, it has now become scarce. Even in South Georgia there was a ninety percent decline in the numbers of this bird within a century. Man has been responsible for lessening numbers since the skins have been in demand, as have the eggs, and the two-centimeter coat of fat underneath the feathers has found many uses.

The King Penguin moves little from its accepted domain, the shore territory of islands of the Antarctic. There it remains in colonies to raise its young as it finds food in plenty in the surrounding waters, which are never completely closed with ice. The legs of these birds are set far back on the body, so that it walks in an upright position. The wings are covered with only small feathers and are used as flippers for their expert swimming. They chase about like porpoises in the water and often in play leap above the surface. The wings may also be used to balance them as they walk over uneven ground or up and down slopes.

During courtship these Penguins face each other, cross necks, and sway from side to side, then the male steps aside and presses on his mate's nape until her head is bent to the ground. Only one egg is laid, and this is carried in a space between the belly, tail, and feet, on top of the feet, the front, or smaller, apex of the egg covered by a broad fold of skin. The birds retain the eggs on the feet even as they move about or engage in quarrels on the nesting areas. The adults give long, sustained bugle calls that are rather musical, while the yearlings have a sweet, clear whistled note. It takes more than seven weeks for the eggs to hatch and nine months for the young bird to grow up. King Penguin eggs are said to be excellent eating, though not many of us have an opportunity of sampling them.

EDITOR'S NOTE. Cuts used to illustrate this series of articles are supplied through the courtesy of *Mekell's Weekly Stamp News*, Portland, Maine.

A member of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, Lee V. D. Schermerhorn of Wilbraham, is District Governor of Rotary International's 191st District, which comprises an area in the Connecticut Valley in both Massachusetts and Connecticut. This being Rotary's Golden Anniversary Year, Skip Schermerhorn is so busy with his duties that he is not finding time to take his color movies of birds, a hobby of his for many years which he has frequently shared with Audubon members.

ARTHUR CLEVELAND BENT 1866 - 1954



Mr. Bent working on "Life Histories" in his study, Taunton, May, 1953.

B. M. SHAUB

Arthur Cleveland Bent, for the past ten years an honorary vice-president of the Massachusetts Audubon Society and a member of the board of directors from 1911 to 1943, died at his Taunton home, December 30, 1954, soon after the celebration of his eighty-eighth birthday. The activities of his long and distinguished career were recorded in part in the *Bulletin* series "Ornithologists Alive!" in May, 1944.

After graduation from Harvard in 1889, Mr. Bent entered the manufacturing and public utilities fields and later in life became the head of several important companies, which required long hours of energetic work. However, he still found time to carry on his lifelong interest in ornithology.

He compiled data for the Smithsonian Institution, and this led to a commission from that institution to write the *Life Histories of North American Birds*. Twenty volumes, some now collectors' items, have been published, and three more, partly finished, are still to come from the press to complete the series. In connection with this work, Mr. Bent made eight extensive collecting trips, from Labrador and the Aleutian Islands to the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Bent was the recipient of several awards for his ornithological work, including the John Burroughs, the William Brewster, and the Daniel Giraud Medals, but he prized none more highly than the Silver Beaver award for distinguished service to the Boy Scouts of America.

He was a member of many scientific organizations, and from 1935 to 1937 was president of the American Ornithologists' Union. He was also active over the years in Taunton civic affairs and served on the first City Council. He was a vestryman of St. Thomas Episcopal Church in Taunton.

Mr. Bent was always ready to give encouragement to budding ornithologists or wildlife photographers, and any who sought him always received from him kindly guidance and counsel.

For many years he kept careful records of the nesting Ospreys of southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island, noting one nest that was in use for over half a century. His annual field trip in the interest of observing these birds, organized by his close friend Elliott B. Church, was shared with a group of companions that included Francis H. Allen and Winsor M. Tyler. The trip brought him continuing joy through the years, and when he was no longer able to join the group his home was still the meeting place for his friends to gather on this early May day when the progress or decline of the big hawks was being observed. His friends remember well his youthful enthusiasm and energy when just a few years ago he tramped the familiar trails or kept up his vigor by felling maturing big trees on his Taunton property.

C. RUSSELL MASON

Enjoy the Outdoors in February

BY RICHARD HEADSTROM

In your garden or in damp woodlands, look for prints of shrews in the snow. These diminutive animals are rarely seen but their elfinlike tracks betray their whereabouts.

Watch for the first northward flights of Black Ducks.

Examine the withered stalks of the turtlehead or other members of the figwort family for the silken tents of the Baltimore checkerspot. The tents serve as winter quarters for the caterpillars which begin to fast in August, and even though food is plentiful they cannot be induced to eat until the following spring. Evidently the instinct to bridge the winter as they do has become so firmly fixed that it cannot be changed.

Observe the number and variety of plants that are still green — the conifers, club mosses, various ferns, snowberry, bearberry, checkerberry, partridgeberry, mountain laurel, sheep laurel, pipsissewa, and inkberry, to name a few. Keep a list of what you find and compare it with those of your friends.

On warm days follow a tramped-down path in the woods and watch for mourning cloaks. These butterflies often emerge from their hibernating places even in midwinter and fly about in the sunshine until lengthening shadows chase them back into their retreats.

Listen for the whistling of Starlings.

Look for a tall shrub or small tree that appears from the distance to have been charred by fire. The charred appearance is owing to black, compact, rounded, swollen masses encircling the branches which are caused by a plant parasite. Black knot, as the disease is called, may be used to distinguish the chokecherry from the black and red cherries, for, though it occurs on all three, it is more abundant on the chokecherry.

Note if the scarlet pennants of the barberry are being eaten by birds. These berries are eaten only in times of food scarcity or famine.

Be on the lookout for Brown Creepers as they search the bark of trees for insects.

In woods and thickets observe the mats of lovely gray reindeer lichen. Stiff and coral like in summer but now soft as a sponge and attractive in its freshness, it is understandable how reindeer, lemmings, and other cold-climate animals can subsist on it.

Look for the first returning Woodcocks in damp woodland or bushy meadow.

If you live in an area infested with the brown-tail moth, examine the twigs of maple, elm, oak, pear, and wild cherry for winter nests containing partly grown caterpillars. They are small firm-webbed retreats of silk and leaves and are usually placed at the ends of the twigs.

Note how the pitch pine, despite its scraggly appearance, reveals a picturesque ruggedness when laden with snow.

Visit a near-by pond on a warm day, and where the water is not frozen look for diving beetles. These insects spend the winter on the bottom in a dormant or semidormant state, but a rise in temperature often brings them to the surface.

On warm sunny days look for swarms of gnats.

If you live near the sea, visit the ocean beach and observe the Snow Buntings as they prepare to move northward.

Listen for the hooting of the Great Horned Owl. This is his season of mating.

Look beneath the leaves of strawberry plants for dainty lace bugs. View one of the insects through a lens and you will be astonished at its beauty.

Examine the undersides of rocks in swift rivulets for brook leeches. Unlike the more common leeches, they do not suck blood but feed entirely on aquatic insects.

Be on the lookout for a leafless tree disfigured by distorted blackish clusters. These clusters are the dried remains of the flower gall and serve as a means of identifying the male white ash.

Caribbean Tour Planned for Members

Through the co-operation of Raymond-Whitcomb, Incorporated, who have been arranging travel tours since 1879, a bird trip to Caribbean areas is being tentatively planned by the Massachusetts Audubon Society for early April of 1955. Members interested should write promptly for further information either to the Society at Audubon House, 155 Newbury Street, Boston 16, or to Raymond-Whitcomb, Inc., 19 Arlington Street, Boston, 16.

The ten-day tour will be entirely by air between main stops, with supplemental trips by motor. Two days will be spent with the bird life of Everglades National Park on returning from Jamaica, Cuba, and the Isle of Pines. In Cuba, Pinar del Rio Province at the west end of the island will be visited for the colorful Trogon, as well as for Solitaires and Bullfinches; the Atkins Institution of Harvard University at Soledad should provide Tree Ducks and other waterfowl, rails, and waders; while in eastern Cuba and visiting the old cities of Camaguey and Cienfuegos, some of the rarer hawks and many other interesting species should be observed. It is hoped that the Zapata Swamp may be included, to allow a search for the Cervera's Wren and the Zapata Finch, new species added to the world's listed fauna only a few years ago. Jones's Jungle in the Isle of Pines, as described in the October, 1948, *Bulletin*, should provide a rich variety of bird life, including hummingbirds, woodpeckers, doves, cuckoos, and flycatchers.

While in Jamaica the high altitudes of Blue Mountain should reveal White-eyed Thrush and Becard, while in the lowlands the Streamer-tailed Hummingbird will be found in profusion.

The trip throughout will be under the guidance of an ornithologist familiar with the bird life of the region, and aid is being solicited from naturalists and natural history societies in the various areas to be visited, in order to cover as many highlights as possible in the ten days of travel. Here is an exceptional opportunity to share in the exciting experience of the first expedition of this sort arranged by the Society, enjoying the bird life of strange lands while partaking of the hospitality of native inns and sampling the exotic foods of Caribbean countries.

From the Editor's Sanctum — February, 1955

What's in a Name?

The bird watchers of today are very fortunate compared with those of a generation or two ago. The average person has much more free or leisure time to devote to nature "communing," transportation has been revolutionized, visual aids have been greatly improved and popularized, and illustrated guides to bird study and its kindred activities have well-nigh reached perfection.

The titles alone of some of the popular outdoor books of a half century ago tell the story graphically. How many of our present members remember reading Florence A. Merriam's *A-Birding with a Bronco*? Who in these days of high-powered automobiles would emulate John Muir's *Thousand Mile Walk to the Gulf* or follow Bradford Torrey *Footing It in Franconia* — though, as someone remarked, "The art of walking is not entirely lost; we have to get to the garage somehow."

And then there is that other interesting little volume by Miss Merriam, later Mrs. Vernon Bailey and author of the *Handbook of Birds of the Western United States* and of the *Birds of New Mexico*, which she entitled *Birds through an Opera Glass*. Though I personally used a bicycle instead of a bronco, my first bird glass was a mother-of-pearl-mounted, three-power opera glass, and I felt pretty well equipped when it was loaned to me by one of my elders. And how badly I felt when it was missing from my pocket after I had climbed to a nest in a tree overhanging the Indian Head River and, an ancient grapevine giving way under my weight, I had found myself sprawling in the shallow water of the little stream!

One of the things for which we are especially thankful is the elimination of confusing and conflicting "popular" names from today's bird literature. When John Burroughs paraphrased the *Song of Solomon*,

"The call of the High-hole comes up from the wood,"

I had to translate it into Pigeon Woodpecker or Golden-wing, while some of my friends called the same bird the Yaffle, Yellowhammer, Harry-whicker, or by various other local names. Now, perhaps, we are coming more and more to agree upon just plain Flicker for this bird of many aliases. The old-time sportsman who hunted "Partridges" found that the name applied to *Bonasa umbellus* in New England, to *Colinus virginianus* in the South; now we settle for Ruffed Grouse for the former and Bob-white for the latter, names which are distinctive and unmistakable.

John Muir searched for the Grass Finch, others sought the Bay-winged Bunting, until J. H. Langille christened it the Vesper Sparrow. Who recognizes Burroughs' Social Sparrow, which he sometimes called the Hairbird from its habit of lining its nest with long horsehairs? (What do the Chipping Sparrows use in these days of autos? Inner tubes?)

The birders of today owe a debt of gratitude to the elder statesmen of the American Ornithologists' Union Committee on Nomenclature, not only for working out a code for scientific nomenclature, but also for standardizing common or local names for our birds from the wide variety of vernaculars used in different parts of this wide land of ours. Uncertainty still exists in other fields of nature study, however. In 1942 the second edition of *Standardized Plant Names* was prepared by a very able committee, with our own Harlan P. Kelsey as secretary, but it has not been universally accepted and the confusion still persists to the vexation of plant lovers and students alike. Similar lack of co-ordination exists in other branches of the natural sciences. We extend our sympathies to our hard-working educational staff, for whom this is just one more of their problems.

J. B. M.

**NATURAL SCIENCE
AND CONSERVATION WORKSHOP**

**COOK'S CANYON WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
BARRE, MASSACHUSETTS**

JUNE 15 - 25, 1955



ALLAN D. CRUICKSHANK

**MASSACHUSETTS AUDUBON SOCIETY
155 NEWBURY STREET,
BOSTON 16, MASSACHUSETTS**

NATURAL SCIENCE AND CONSERVATION WORKSHOP

JUNE 15 - 25, 1955



The Gorge at Cook's Canyon

The Workshop is conducted at the Cook's Canyon Wildlife Sanctuary in Barre, Massachusetts. Barre is located between Worcester and Athol at the junction of routes 122, 62, and 32. Bus service is available to Barre from Worcester at 11:15 a.m. daily and at 5:15 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Cook's Canyon consists of 40 acres of woodland, meadow, pond, and gorge, with a variety of bird and plant life, and interesting terrain for exploration and study. Members of the Workshop live at the Sanctuary headquarters where there is electricity and continuous hot water. Indoor activities center

in the Grace Dickinson Workshop, which is equipped with a small live museum and library in addition to the spacious workroom. A carpenter shop and photographic laboratory are also available. The new dining hall, The Ledges, is used for square dancing and entertainment.

Churches of several denominations, including Roman Catholic, are within easy walking distance of the grounds.

The program of the Natural Science and Conservation Workshop is designed to provide practical guidance to leaders in conducting a nature program for camps, schools, playgrounds, and day camps. Emphasis is placed on making outdoor education an adventure for young people. Program material is drawn from all branches of natural science, with projects relating to mammals, reptiles, birds, insects, rocks, stars, trees, soil, and water. Members of the Workshop will also learn techniques of campcraft, outdoor cookery, car-

SCHOLARSHIPS

If you are applying for financial aid, fill out the information below.

Do you need a working scholarship? Yes _____ No _____

Do you need a financial aid scholarship? Yes _____ No _____

What amount of financial aid would be necessary? _____

Names and addresses of two personal references, teachers, employers, etc. _____

The Workshop is operated with the co-operation
of the Massachusetts Conservation Council, and
with a Grant-in-Aid from the National Wildlife
Federation.

STAFF

Director: C. Russell Mason, Executive Director, Massachusetts Audubon Society

Associate Directors: David R. Miner, Resident Director, Cook's Canyon Wildlife Sanctuary

Frances Sherburne, Associate in Education, Massachusetts Audubon Society

Educational Advisor: John W. Brainerd, Associate Professor of Biology, Springfield College

Registrar: Marjory Bartlett Sanger, Director of Public Relations, Massachusetts Audubon Society

VISITING SPECIALISTS

Lewis and Corinne Babbit, Reptiles and Amphibians

Leslie Campbell, Water Resources, Quabbin Reservoir

Richard Headstrom, Author and Naturalist

Lawrence V. Loy, Extension Specialist in Community Organization, University of Massachusetts

Reno Raffanoli, Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture

Hugh M. Raup, Director, Harvard Forest

CONSULTANTS

Arthur B. Beaumont, State Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture

Charles H. Blake, Associate Professor of Zoology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Rachel S. Bruce, Assistant Professor of Elementary Education, Fitchburg State Teachers College

William E. Randall, Jr., Director of Recreation Leadership, University of Massachusetts

William G. Vinal, Professor Emeritus of Nature Recreation, University of Massachusetts



MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Smooth Performance

From an out-of-State member come the following comments: "It seems as though the *Bulletin* gets more vigorous with every issue. You folks at headquarters do a really wonderful job and stimulate us all." We hope that this is true and realize that the secret of such achievement is the fine teamwork that exists between the different departments of the Society, and which has been building up over the years. Entirely apart from organizational setup and every personal excellence, valuable as these may be, is the *esprit de corps* that day by day assures smooth performance and gives the work the distinction it deserves and renders it a stimulating service to fellow members.

We welcome the following new members this month, and we are increasingly grateful for added support from older members.

Contributing Members

- *Clark, J. L., Topsfield
- **Donovan, William A., Boxford
- *Endicott, Mrs. William, Boston
- *Hill, Mrs. Eleanor, Carver
- **Nash, Mrs. Susan H., Boston
- **Stetson, Miss A. Louise, Quincy
- **Tracy, Miss Frances B., Boston

Supporting Members

- *Bennett, Mrs. Edwin C., Hingham
- *Bird, R. W., Boston
- Blanchard, G. Everett, Topsfield
- Gladwin, Mrs. Nelson B., E. Weymouth
- Graves, Miss Marleah E., Saugus
- *Holcomb, H. Sherman, Esq.,
Beverly Farms
- Hollister, J. Murray, Swampscott
- *Isom, Mrs. Langley, Belmont
- *MacFadyen, Miss Jessie M., Boston
- *Merriam, Mrs. Richard, Lincoln
- *Morgan, Mrs. Weld, Worcester
- *Proctor, Mrs. George N., Boston
- *Tolman, Mrs. William A., Wayland
- Toppa, Mrs. Charles F., Cambridge

Active Members

- Allen, Mrs. Wentworth H., Tyngsborough
- Appleton, Mrs. Perry L., Waban
- Benson, Mrs. John, Kittery Point, Me.
- Bird, Mrs. Johnston, Andover
- Blanchette, Paul O., Salem

*Transferred from Active Membership

**Transferred from Supporting
Membership

- Boland, Mrs. Gladys H., Boston
- Bowditch, Fred C., Brookline
- Brown, Charles W., Greenwood
- Burke, Mrs. Francis, Jr., Wellesley
- Burroughs, Mrs. Robert P.,
Manchester, N. H.
- Butler, Miss Ruth G., Salem
- Carney, Mrs. C. S., Evanston, Ill.
- Chandler, Miss Ethel, Indian Orchard
- Chase, Arthur T., Island Creek
- Clark, Alton, Sudbury
- Collins, Mrs. B. W., Hingham
- Craig, Mrs. Charles C., Boston
- Dadmun, Mrs. Harrie H., S. Lincoln
- Davis, Miss Dorothy, Milton
- Davis, Mrs. Isabelle E., Auburndale
- Donaghy, Norman K., Melrose
- Donovan, James M., Cambridge
- Dufault, R. H., Spencer
- Eaton, Edward A., Manomet
- Erlenmeyer, Miss Fritzie, Boston
- Ferber, Mrs. Hubert L., Boston
- Fisher, Mrs. Arnold, Medfield
- Fletcher, Mrs. Norman, Lexington
- Fox, Walter S., Wellesley Hills
- Fredey, Mrs. Emile, Jr., Dorchester
- Furneaux, Miss Mabel, Cambridge
- Gardiner, Samuel M., E. Weymouth
- Gordon, Miss Ruth M., Cambridge
- Grimes, L. Nichols, Jr., Brookline
- Hall, Mrs. Marion R., Winthrop
- Harrington, James P., Holyoke
- Hatfield, Mrs. Walter V., Swampscott
- Heller, Mrs. Gloria S., Dover
- Higgins, George, Boston
- Hogan, Roland B., Eliot, Me.

ing for wild pets, building terraria and insect cages, establishing aquaria, leading field trips, and organizing other nature activities.

Besides the Sanctuary, resources of the Harvard Forest, United States Soil Conservation Service, and Quabbin Reservoir are utilized in connection with the teaching program.

RESIDENT FEE \$60.00

DAY FEE \$32.00

The resident fee includes meals, lodging, and scheduled trips. The day fee includes luncheon and the day program from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The first meal will be at 6 p.m. Wednesday, June 15.

Workshop students should bring the usual camp clothing, with some provision for cool weather and rain. Sheets, pillow cases, pillow, and towels should be brought. A flashlight, pocket knife, binocular, hand lens, and camera will be useful. There will be a chance to use sleeping bags or blanket rolls on overnight campouts.

A limited number of partial and working scholarships may be obtained. Applications for these must be made in writing on the attached form.



The Pond at the Head of the Gorge

APPLICATION
CONSERVATION AND NATURAL SCIENCE WORKSHOP
JUNE 15 - 25, 1955
COOK'S CANYON, BARRE, MASSACHUSETTS

NAME _____ DATE OF BIRTH _____

ADDRESS _____ CITY _____

STUDENT? _____ IF SO, WHAT SCHOOL? _____

WHAT IS YOUR SPECIAL INTEREST IN THE FIELD OF NATURAL HISTORY? _____

ARE YOU GOING FROM THE WORKSHOP TO A SUMMER POSITION? _____ IF SO, WHERE? _____

AND WHAT SPECIFICALLY DO YOU NEED FROM THE WORKSHOP? _____

DATE AND TIME THAT YOU WILL ARRIVE FOR WORKSHOP _____

I enclose \$10.00 registration fee _____. This fee is to accompany all applications for enrollment, scholarship students included. It will be refunded if cancellation for Workshop is made not later than two weeks before opening date, June 15.

BUSINESS OFFICE COPY

(Please fill in)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

AMOUNT ENCLOSED _____

- Holland, Mrs. Daniel J., W. Newton
 Howard, Mrs. Harold F., Randolph
 Hutchinson, Miss Doris, S. Hadley
 Kayser, Robert B., Jr., Weston
 Kent, Mrs. William H., Plymouth
 King, Mrs. Kathryn, Lakeville, Conn.
 Kloss, Mrs. A. Schubart, Wilmington, Del.
 Kral, Joseph, Cambridge
 Lawrence, Carl A. P., Groton
 LeBaron, Mrs. Francis N., Needham
 Lefferts, Lewis L., New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Leland, Timothy, W. Newton
 Lenox Library, Lenox
 Lowenthal, Miss Esther, Northampton
 Malnar, Louis J., Lebanon Springs, N. Y.
 Maloney, Joseph W., Charlestown
 May, Robert M., Groton
 McAlpin, David H., Princeton, N. J.
 McGovern, Edward, Lynn
 McNabb, Mrs. James A., Brighton
 Moore, Mrs. Charles, Orange
 Mount, Mrs. Elizabeth, Washington, D. C.
 Mudge, Arthur W., II, Newton
 Nash, Francis P., Groton
 Parker, Mrs. David T., E. Orleans
 Parker, Russell F., Sharon
 Parks, Mrs. Henry, Lexington
 Parry, J. H., Cambridge
 Parson, Mrs. Stephen P., Andover
 Petty, Charles S., M. D., Boston
 Pfaff, Herbert F., Jr., Walpole
 Pratt, Mrs. Theodore C., Brookline
 Rae, George, Warwick, R. I.
 Rankin, Mrs. Henry, Fayetteville, N. C.
 Richardson, Mrs. Maurice H., Roslindale
 Robbins, Mrs. James, Weston
 Rose, Miss Marjorie, Lexington
 Rowley, H. Esmond, Newton Ctr.
 Sagendorph, Mrs. George A., Boston
 Saunders, Mrs. Mary S., Springfield
 Schmidt, Milton, Brookline
 Schmierer, Alan F., Worcester
 Schubarth, Miss Helen, Boston
 Scribner, Miss Sally, Chappaqua, N. Y.
 Servaes, Miss Sophia, E. Northfield
 Shepard, George Clark, Marblehead Nk.
 Short, Miss Lois, Boston
 Smith, Mrs. F. Stanley, Westford
 Smith, Mrs. George Warren, Pigeon Cove
 Smith, Mrs. J. Allen, Chappaqua, N. Y.
 Snell, Mrs. Ormond W., Newton Hlds.
 Snow, George L., Winchester
 Stevens, Albert H., Needham
 Stone, Mrs. James S., Southboro
 Taves, Dr. Ernest H., Cambridge
 Taves, Mrs. Ernest H., Cambridge
 Toop, John R., Cambridge
 Webster, E. Melson, Chatham
 Whitney, Miss Marion F., Ipswich
 Widell, Miss Miriam, Saugus
 Wise, Russell P., Arlington
 Wolbach, Mrs. S. B., Sudbury
 Worcester, Mrs. Edward, Waltham
 Wyeth, Mrs. Edward P., Framingham Ctr.
 Young, Hamilton, Concord

Member Creates Inexpensive Feeder

A few weeks ago I noticed a pair of Goldfinches perched in the trees around my yard. From their actions I believed they wanted to eat but didn't dare approach my window feeder, as it was already crowded with Evening Grosbeaks. I decided to hang a feeder on my clothesline to lure the Goldfinches, but, what to use? I noticed that the plate that had held a recently purchased Table Talk pie had six holes in it evenly spaced around the bottom. I cut six even lengths of string. These I put through the holes in the pie plate and knotted them together at the top. I took the wire that came from the top of the latest bag of feed and slipped it under the string, twisted the wire over the clothesline, and, after putting plenty of bird food mixture on the plate, reeled the new feeder out. The Goldfinches went to it almost immediately.

The wire slipped around too much on the line, so I put a clothespin on either side of it to keep it in place when I pulled it in or reeled it out. When I wish to use the line for drying clothes, I take the feeder off and replace it when the clothes are taken in.

The birds aren't fussy about the container, provided there is plenty of food supplied.

DOROTHY BRIGGS



SANCTUARY NEWS

Snow in December brought many visitors to the sanctuaries to walk on the trails and decipher tracks of birds and mammals. At Cook's Canyon, David Miner made a trip on snowshoes into the gorge and found the prints of a weasel and a Cottontail that it had killed. According to the number of tracks, rabbits were scarcer there than before, he thought. At Ipswich River, four deer were seen on December 4.

Alvah Sanborn wrote from Pleasant Valley that all wildlife seemed at a low ebb. Evening Grosbeaks were scarce, and Pines were seen only irregularly through the month. At Moose Hill, Evening Grosbeaks continued to put in sporadic appearances in small flocks; Pine Grosbeaks were observed near the headquarters on December 18 and 27, avidly munching the fruit of the flowering crab and apparently quite oblivious of all who came close to watch them. Elmer Foye counted from twenty-five to thirty Evening Grosbeaks at Ipswich River feeders on December 9, with the number increasing to fifty by month's end. Pines were present the first half of the month only.

Fifty or more Evening Grosbeaks came to Cook's Canyon every day during December. Sixty-three were banded, forty-nine males and fourteen females, and only two that had been banded were recaptured, indicating that the flock was increased daily by new birds, while those banded moved on to other places. No Purple Finches were present; in fact, none have been observed in Barre since late August. The finch story is rounded out by Ed Mason's report of thirty to forty Evening Grosbeaks regularly seen at Arcadia feeders, and also in the sumac thicket feeding on sumac bobs.

Elmer Foye sent in a good list of birds for the month, including a Northern Shrike, Rough-legged Hawk, Great Horned Owl, Great Blue Heron, and six Cedar Waxwings at a feeder. The Christmas Census on the Sanctuary revealed nineteen species, among them a Hermit Thrush and four Meadowlarks. A white-headed Junco came to the Bussewitz's feeder several times, a weather-defiant Song Sparrow is wintering there, and even a Crow has come to the window during a snowstorm for a hasty sampling of Moose Hill mixture. Pheasants have appeared at Cook's Canyon feeders, although not in the numbers of previous years.

Very good news comes from the Advisory Committee of the Arcadia Wildlife Sanctuary that the sum of fifteen hundred dollars has been raised in the Connecticut Valley and by Friends of Arcadia outside the Valley to pay off completely the amount owing on the Warnock Farm land purchased and added to the Sanctuary in 1953.

In accordance with the State-wide program for Birds' Christmas Trees, fourteen boys and girls from the Fifth Grade in Barre schools decorated a tree at Cook's Canyon on December 17. Trees in general interested sanctuary visitors, with the various evergreens at Moose Hill enjoyed in the snow and the American hollies at Arcadia showing considerable progress made during the 1954 growing season. Planted at Arcadia ten years ago, these seedlings

have had their difficulties with mice and rabbits, but, helped by wire guards, they have sent up new shoots and have gradually grown sturdier. Ed Mason feels strongly that the native holly belongs in a wildlife sanctuary. Long-lived, beautiful to look at, and a provider of food for the birds, it is well worth the struggle of getting it started. Superior new forms, the gift of a Friend of Arcadia, will be purchased from Wilfrid Wheeler in the spring and should add greatly to the already extremely interesting plantings of this sanctuary.

Further cutting at Pleasant Valley has opened the magnificent view of the Stockbridge Bowl from the Bald Head property. Bill Noble, working Sundays, has repaired aquariums and lettered signs, and has also done trail work on the Sanctuary. Paul Green, an assistant at Pleasant Valley from 1943 through 1952 and now serving in the Army, paid the Sanborns a visit during Christmas vacation.

From the Nahant Thicket Committee comes word that a new program of courses in natural science for adults and children has been started. The Thicket should prove excellent field territory, for that four-acre oasis has yielded many fancy migrants, and Nahant yearly attracts countless birders, as well as students of geology and marine life. Guided field trips will be conducted in connection with the courses, and clearance of the trails badly damaged in the hurricanes is the next project of this active committee.

M. B. S.

An Introduction to Bird Watching

A morning and an evening course, "An Introduction to Bird Watching," will be given at Audubon House starting January 11. The morning course will include indoor meetings and field trips, the dates of the trips to be adjusted to weather and early migration patterns. The evening course will consist of eight meetings and two Saturday field trips, dates of the trips to be arranged.

These courses are designed for the beginner's introduction to the enjoyment of birds at the feeders and in the field. About seventy-five common Massachusetts birds will be considered. Through the use of slides, records, mounted specimens, and field trips, the techniques of knowing birds will be explained. The instructor will be Miss Frances Sherburne. Fee for either course, \$3.50 (field transportation extra).

News of Bird Clubs

Weather permitting, the SOUTH SHORE BIRD CLUB will conduct an all-day trip to the North Shore on Sunday, February 13, for Alcids and sea ducks; otherwise the trip will be made to the South Shore. Miss Jane O'Regan will be the leader. Trip starts at 8:00 A.M. from Adams Academy, Quincy.

The February schedule of the HARTFORD BIRD STUDY CLUB includes a showing of the color film "Tip o' the Mitten," by Dr. Olin S. Pettingill, Jr., on Tuesday evening, February 1, and an evening of "Amateur Slide Showing" by members on Tuesday, February 8. Field trips include a "Feeder to Feeder" Survey on Saturday, the 5th, with Mrs. Paul Bartman as guide, and an all-day trip to the shore on the 22nd.

THE HOFFMANN BIRD CLUB of Pittsfield has scheduled a winter finch trip for Saturday afternoon, February 12, and on February 14 will be a joint-sponsor with the Berkshire Museum and the Massachusetts Audubon Society in presenting the movie-lecture "Adventuring in the Everglades," by Hal H. Harrison, at the Berkshire Museum.

The newly formed HOLYOKE BIRD CLUB will assist in the promotion of "Adventuring in the Everglades," by Hal H. Harrison, and "Wild Trails of New England," by Richard Borden, which will be presented at the Holyoke Museum under the joint sponsorship of the Holyoke Transcript-Telegram, the Holyoke Museum, and the Massachusetts Audubon Society. The first program will be on February 16, at 4:00 P.M., and the second on March 8, at 8:00 P.M. Any proceeds above expenses entailed will be allocated to the Holyoke Museum Building Fund.

LOOKING AHEAD



- February 1, 8, 15 Continuing "WEB OF LIFE." Tuesday morning Introductory course in Bird Identification. Audubon House, 10:15-11:45. Tuesday evening course, Audubon House, 7:30-9:00.
- February 3 "TIP O' THE MITTEN." Color film by Olin S. Pettingill, Jr. Sage Hall, Smith College, Northampton, 8:00 P.M.
- February 4 "TIP O' THE MITTEN." Olin S. Pettingill, Jr. Horticultural Hall, Worcester, 8:00 P.M.
- February 5 "TIP O' THE MITTEN." Olin S. Pettingill, Jr. New England Mutual Hall, Boston, 10:30 A.M.
- February 13 AUDUBON FIELD TRIP by bus to Cape Ann.
- February 14 "ADVENTURING IN THE EVERGLADES." Color film by Hal H. Harrison. 1:45 P.M., Egremont School, Pittsfield. 8:00 P.M., Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield.
- February 16 "ADVENTURING IN THE EVERGLADES." Color film by Hal H. Harrison. 4:00 P.M., Lawrence School Auditorium, Holyoke.
- February 16 "ADVENTURING IN THE EVERGLADES." Color film by Hal H. Harrison. Northampton High School Auditorium, 7:30 P.M.
- February 18 "ADVENTURING IN THE EVERGLADES." Marblehead High School Auditorium, 7:30 P.M. Hal H. Harrison.
- February 19 "ADVENTURING IN THE EVERGLADES." New England Mutual Hall, Boston, 10:30 A.M. Hal H. Harrison.
- February 19 Continuing "ECOLOGY WORKSHOP." 2:00 P.M. at Audubon House. Monthly field trip meetings until June.
- March 1, 8 Continuing "WEB OF LIFE," Tuesday evening Introductory Course in Bird Identification. Audubon House, 7:30-9:00.
- March 1, 8, 15, 22 Continuing "WEB OF LIFE," Tuesday morning Introductory Course in Bird Identification. Audubon House, 10:15-11:45.
- March 5 "WILD TRAILS OF NEW ENGLAND." Color film by Richard Borden. New England Mutual Hall, Boston, 10:30 A.M.
- March 7 "WILD TRAILS OF NEW ENGLAND." Searles Auditorium, Great Barrington High School, 1:40 P.M. Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, 8:00 P.M. Richard Borden.
- March 8 "WILD TRAILS OF NEW ENGLAND." Color film by Richard Borden. 8:00 P.M., Lawrence School Auditorium, Holyoke.
- March 9 "WILD TRAILS OF NEW ENGLAND." Richard Borden. Northampton High School Auditorium, 7:30 P.M.
- March 11 "WILD TRAILS OF NEW ENGLAND." Richard Borden. Beverly High School Auditorium, 7:30 P.M.
- March 11-13 National Wildlife Institute meeting in Montreal.
- March 13-19 SPRING FLOWER SHOW, Boston. Mechanics Hall. Visit the Audubon booth.
- March 14-16 North American Wildlife Conference, Montreal.
- March 16 First meeting of "WEB OF LIFE," Intermediate Conservation and Natural Science Course. Audubon House, 10:00-12:00. Field trips, March 23 to May 18.
- March 17 "PANAMA VENTURE." Color film by Lorus and Margery Milne. Sage Hall, Smith College, Northampton, 8:00 P.M.
- March 18 "PANAMA VENTURE." Lorus and Margery Milne. Horticultural Hall, Worcester, 8:00 P.M.

- March 19 "PANAMA VENTURE." Lorus and Margery Milne. New England Mutual Hall, Boston, 10:30 A.M.
- March 24 First meeting of INTERMEDIATE BIRD IDENTIFICATION COURSE. Audubon House, 10:15-11:45, Thursday mornings to May 26.
- March 27 AUDUBON FIELD TRIP by bus to Sudbury Valley.
- March 29 First meeting of "THREE KINGDOMS," Tuesday morning Introductory Conservation and Natural Science Course. Audubon House, 10:15-11:45. Continues to late May. Tuesday evening course, Audubon House, 7:30-9:00. Continues to May 17.
- March 29 Continuing "ECOLOGY WORKSHOP." Monthly field trip meetings until June.
- April 6 First meeting of "INTERMEDIATE BIRD IDENTIFICATION COURSE." Audubon House, 7:30-9:00 P.M. Continues Wednesday evenings to May 25.
- April 7 First meeting of "WEB OF LIFE," Thursday evening Intermediate Conservation and Natural Science Course. Audubon House, 7:30-9:00. Continues to May 19.
- April 23 Continuing "ECOLOGY WORKSHOP." Monthly field trip meetings until June.
- April 24 AUDUBON FIELD TRIP by bus to Westport.
- April 28 THURSDAY EVENING WALKS at Arcadia Sanctuary, Northampton. Continuing through May, except May 12.
- April 29 Bird and Arbor Day. Date to be confirmed.

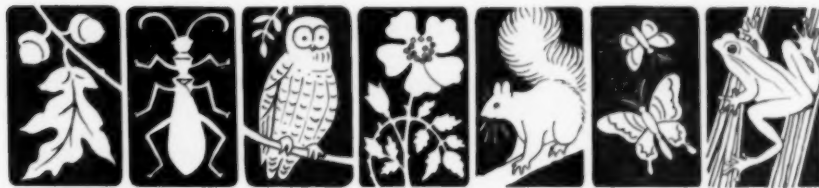
Miss Haviland Joins Audubon Staff

An opening which occurred in the Audubon staff at summer's end, that of assistant in the membership department and on *Records of New England Birds*, was erroneously reported in the October *Bulletin* as having been filled by Miss Ellicott Hewes, switchboard-receptionist at Audubon House. This position has now been filled by Miss Hope Haviland, of New Canaan, Connecticut. Miss Haviland attended Miss Hall's School in Pittsfield, Miss Gill's School, in Bernardsville, New Jersey, and the Garland Junior College in Boston. She received her business training at the Hickox Secretarial School. During the summer of 1951-52 she was counselor in charge of trips at Camp Kineowatha, Wilton, Maine. An outdoor enthusiast, Miss Haviland is particularly fond of skiing. She has traveled in the West and in Europe.

Brookline Bird Club Trips

Open to Members of the Massachusetts Audubon Society

- February 5, all day. Rockport and Cape Ann. Mr. Little, Waltham 5-4295-J.
- February 6, afternoon. Devereux and Marblehead Neck. Miss Fowler, KENmore 6-5842.
- February 12, all day. Auto trip to South Shore. Warren Harrington, BLUEhills 8-5567. Afternoon, Spy Pond and Mystic Lakes. Mrs. Heston, REAding 2-2741.
- February 19, all day. Newburyport. Mrs. Argue, KENmore 6-3604. Afternoon, Nahant. Leader to be announced.
- February 22, all day. Rockport and Cape Ann. Leader to be announced.
- February 26, all day. Ipswich and Boxford. Leader to be announced. Afternoon, Mystic Lakes. Leader to be announced.
- March 5, all day. Devereux, Marblehead, and West Peabody. Leader to be announced.
- March 6, afternoon. Nahant. Leader to be announced.



EDUCATIONAL NOTES

News comes from the Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield, and also from the front page of the *Berkshire Evening Eagle*, that for the first time in the twelve-year history of their Nature Hours one of the seasonal winners was a non-resident of the county. Marjorie Whallon, 11, of Averill Park, N. Y., who won first place in the grammar school division, traveled fifty miles each week to attend all ten programs.

The Nature Hours are sponsored jointly by the Massachusetts Audubon Society and the Berkshire Museum, and are under the direction of Bartlett Hendricks, with the co-operation of the Audubon teachers. Mrs. Elizabeth L. Phinney and William L. Perry are helping to conduct this year's programs.

The prize to Marjorie Whallon will be a two-week camp session at Pleasant Valley Wildlife Sanctuary, making the five hundred miles traveled all worth while.

* * * * *

Lydia G. Andrews, of our eastern Massachusetts teaching staff, sends in an interesting account of a field trip she conducted at Ocean Park Beach in Marblehead. The tide was low; the purpose of the trip was to observe and collect seashore life, enhancing a lesson to follow on the tide pools, mud flats, and rocky shores of Essex County.

Thirty children from the sixth grade walked with their teacher several blocks from the school to the beach. There, under the direction of Mrs. Andrews, they observed such marine forms as blue mussels, rock crabs, periwinkles, barnacles feeding, Irish sea moss, sea lettuce, and rock weed. Samples of many of these were collected for further study in the classroom, where the group also made an exhibit of the discoveries they had made. One boy was so interested in the project that he took a series of photographs.

The value of the report from Mrs. Andrews lies in its graphic demonstration of what the Society is doing to acquaint the young people in its Audubon teaching program with the world around them and to heighten appreciation through discovery, thereby helping to build a keen and enduring interest in conservation.

The chairman of our Membership Committee, Edwin C. Johnson, of Wellesley, writes in *Bestovall News* that this is their fifth year with Raccoons and their best, with four adults coming every night for big pans of bread and milk which are put out for them. Mr. Johnson says the two mothers fill up, then rush away, apparently to feed the young ones which are thought to be in the adjoining woods. The Raccoons also like raisins and nuts, just as children like ice cream, and with these dainties as bait Mr. Johnson is able to feed two of them at a time, one out of each hand.

The Audubon and the Housewife

BY SYLVIA SHAPIRO

(Note: The Audubon is not a jabberwock or other odd creature but a most respectable and respected SOCIETY established to promote and encourage action and interest in conservation and natural science.)

The Audubon beckoned
And the Housewife blinked;
She really hadn't reckoned
To leave that kitchen sink.

The Audubon persisted,
"Mother, look beyond your ken!
Not out of reach of housewife's ilk,
But past the world of men.
Kith and kin might profit
From a science interlude
While Mamma goes to Barre,
And leaves her carefree brood."

She tossed her apron in the air
And planned ahead the family fare.
Then packed her trunk and off she went,
This neophyte on nature bent.

"Why did you do it?" "How did you manage?" "Did you get anything out of it?" My friends looked at me curiously. What would prompt a mother of three young children to decide to participate in an Audubon Natural Science and Conservation Workshop. Aren't there better ways to relax from household chores?

The answers stem from a simple domestic incident. I gazed blankly out the open kitchen window one morning, hands in dishsuds. Suddenly I knew I was looking but not seeing, hearing but not listening. What trees were those on my neighbor's hill? How old were they? Was that humming due to the vast insect world around us? What kind of clouds were so serenely floating over those baffling trees? And what did they mean? Was that the song of a Yellow-throat? What's a Yellow-throat like anyway?

Nature's shorthand was there for me to read and interpret, but the stories were wasted on eyes and ears and hands that were "blind" to the fascinating, absorbing world of the out-of-doors. It was a moment for decision and I decided to accept the challenge. This year she-who-was-ignorant would allot two weeks to catching up. Filling in the gaps could divert my concern from domestic crises, community problems, and international diastrophies. Perhaps, with increased awareness and appreciation of the interrelationship of all living things and their surroundings, a sane perspective for viewing the exigencies of contemporary living could be found.

An aunt with an understanding heart volunteered to fill my place at home for two weeks and my professor-husband, perhaps puzzled, agreed that it was probably time for a change. So I ventured forth to the workshop at Cook's Canyon in June.

This was a time for recreation, not relaxation; for alerted perception, not

inertness. Activities and discussions focused on various phases of geology, birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, insects, weather, stars, many plant forms, camping, orienteering, trail-making. Interspersed were projects, folk dancing, field trips, picnics, and fun with congenial companions of all ages.

The effect of all this was to provide, not only information and keener interest to learn more, but also confidence that Nature, understood, is benevolent and beneficial.

Added to the personal satisfaction of enlarging the horizons of interest and knowledge are the rewards of passing this enthusiasm on to the young. They have an inherent wonder about this earth in all its phases and can retain the wonderful gift for appreciation of the outdoors with wise encouragement from grownups who know how to find continual inspiration and pleasure in the unified diversity of their natural environment. To my skeptical friends, who find the going rough at times, I can only say, "Try it — and see!"

The Effect of a Hurricane on Coastal Migrants

BY JAMES BAIRD

The effect on bird life of such a meteorological excess as a hurricane is more often noted during and immediately after the storm. The after-effects are less obvious and are usually related to the birds' general environment — the vegetation.

These effects are most noticeable along the coast, where the high hurricane winds whip the salty sea water for some considerable distance inland, and it is here that the storm's influence is both immediate and prolonged. But these factors of location, wind, and salt spray are not limited to the period of hurricane passage. Along the barrier beaches and shore, one commonly sees trees and shrubs that are shaped by the wind and salt spray.

The facts concerning this phenomenon are, briefly, these. Along the shore the winds are frequently blowing in from the ocean and are often of sufficient velocity to carry salt spray. This salt spray is deposited on the windward side of the plants and causes those leaves and branches to die; the lee side of the plant, being somewhat protected, receives much less salt spray and thus retains more normal proportions. This action of wind and salt spray is manifest in many ways on the form of plants and results in "off-center" plants and "topped" trees — where the trees cannot grow higher due to continual, or at least annual, killing of the new shoots. It must be said, also, that while many plants, such as beach plum and bayberry, oftentimes are so shaped, they have developed a certain tolerance to salt spray and are thus able to survive in this normally inhospitable situation. However, the amount of salt spray carried by hurricane winds is many times that normally deposited on a specific area in an equivalent amount of time. Therefore plants along the coast during a hurricane have a doubly difficult time, for if their leaves are not all blown off during the storm, they then stand a good chance of being killed after the storm by the salt-water drenching they receive. This double effect is not only generally disastrous to the plants but also adversely affects the bird life.

My observations have to do with Hurricane Carol and its effect on migrant birds. These observations were made at West Island, in Bristol County, Massachusetts. I arrived there on the evening of August 31, 1954, the day

that Hurricane Carol swept across New England. West Island is located on the southern shore of Massachusetts (near Fairhaven) and was exposed to the full force of the gale. Houses were swept out to sea, a rock causeway was ripped apart at its middle, trees were blown down, and innumerable branches and leaves were torn from the trees. During the storm, salt spray literally poured over the island, covering everything with a sticky film of salt water, and of all the effects of the storm this was the one of lasting consequence, for within a few days nearly all the leaves of plants on the island started to turn brown. And within a week most of the deciduous trees and many of the herbaceous plants were dropping their leaves or were dying.

In the wake of the hurricane, a cold front moving in over the stricken area ushered into the West Island area a heavy flight of migrant birds. On the nights of September 2, 3, 4, and 5, I heard numbers of birds migrating over the island.

On the morning of September 2, I was outdoors shortly after dawn, and it was immediately apparent that there were a great number of birds on the island. Some were flying overhead going seaward past the island, others were continually landing, and there were many loose flocks in the shrubs and trees. An hour and a half after sunrise the birds were moving about restlessly in large flocks, with still many birds flying overhead — some coming onto the island, a few leaving. By eight o'clock many more were seen leaving, and occasionally I would see a whole flock of warblers leave a tree or group of trees and head westward for the mainland. By half past eight birds were leaving the island in numbers and fewer and fewer were to be seen in the trees and shrubs. By nine o'clock hardly a migrant was to be seen, and nearly all the bird life that remained consisted of summer residents — Towhees, Red-eyed Vireos, and Crested Flycatchers, among others. This same phenomenon was observed on both the mornings of the 3rd and 5th, although the initial numbers of birds present on each of those mornings was considerably less than on the morning of the 2nd, just after the cold front had arrived.

Any discussion as to the why of the singular behavior described above should be prefaced with the statement that, in so far as my experience with coastal and other migrants is concerned, such behavior is not normal. It must be admitted that often birds whose nighttime migration lands them on or just off the coast (islands) frequently do have an odd behavior pattern, such as continuing migration during the day, flying north during the day in the fall, etc. But well-nigh complete departure from an island by mid-morning seems definitely to be due to exigencies of the moment — in this case the aftereffects of a hurricane and not a pattern followed under normal circumstances.

A discussion of what basic factor or factors caused this unique situation is a speculative matter, for without specific data on the vegetation, insect population, etc., for a period before, during, and after the hurricane, there is no proper basis for explanation. Two possible reasons as to why the birds left the island may be submitted without speculative discussion: (1) killing of vegetation (withered and dead leaves and plants), and (2) drastic reduction of the insect population by salt water and wind. It does not take much effort to carry both of these thoughts to their logical conclusion with regard to their effects on birds.

One other bit of speculation that I should like to indulge in has to do with the bird species seen during the days mentioned above. I observed during the three days twenty-three species of migrants. Of these, six can be considered

rare in eastern Massachusetts, listed tentatively in decreasing degree of rarity, they are Cerulean Warbler, Kentucky Warbler, Blue-winged Warbler, Philadelphia Vireo, Mockingbird, and Dickcissel. This is a rather high proportion of rarities to more common birds, and one wonders whether or not the hurricane played a part in precipitating some or all of these rarities on the island. This might well be worthy of additional study and should be kept in mind by the field birder in the event of a recurrence of similar conditions.

	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 5
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	1	
Brown Creeper		1	
Veery	2		
Mockingbird			1
Cedar Waxwing	10		
Philadelphia Vireo	1		
Black and White Warbler	2	1	2
Blue-winged Warbler	1		
Black-throated Green Warbler	2		
Black-throated Blue Warbler			1
Chestnut-sided Warbler	1		
Black-poll Warbler	1	2	
*Cerulean Warbler		1	
Oven-bird	3		
*Kentucky Warbler	1		
Northern Water-Thrush			1
Parula Warbler	2		
Canada Warbler	1		
Redstart	1	6	1
Baltimore Oriole	4	2	2
Scarlet Tanager			1
Bobolink	10		
Dickcissel	2	1	2

*both these birds were immatures or females

A list of migrant passerine birds identified on the mornings of September 2, 3, and 5 at West Island, Bristol Co., Massachusetts.

No Help Wanted

BY BLANCHE M. D'HONDT

In this high-pressure existence of ours, where we daily pursue the ultimate in furs, cars, and entertainment, have we lost our capacity for enjoying the simple things? Something occurred the other day that answered this question for me.

We had decided to take a ride down to Plymouth. We like to browse around during the colder weather, because the quaint charm of the town seems somehow to reawaken for us happy memories of pleasant days we have spent there during many summers. On this particular afternoon the streets were deserted. Although the sun was shining, the wind blowing up from the waterfront was frigid and mercilessly searched out every crevice.

While strolling along a familiar street where the roots of hurricane trees sprawl carelessly halfway across the sidewalk, we were attracted by a movement and paused to investigate.

There, at the base of one of the trees, we found a Downy Woodpecker clinging tenaciously to the bark of the tree. He was within hand's reach but oblivious to our presence and happily filling his craw with delicacies extracted

from the cracks of the wood. We thought the bird was a baby and all alone. My husband, fearing he might fall victim to some willing cat, tried to shoo him up the tree to the safety of the upper branches. But the Downy seemed unacquainted with fear and skillfully eluded every attempt to direct his movements. Certainly he was not interested in people. His stout little beak searched and found without a miss, and as he traveled the length and breadth of the tree trunk, the small black spots on his tail feathers glistened in the sunshine like jet beads against the soft gray of his plumage. He was beautiful, and my hands ached to hold him.

When I screwed up my mouth and tried to converse with him, he cocked his small head at me in recognition of the noise I made but gave me to understand it made no sense to him. And, anyway, his grave expression seemed to imply, "Can't you see that I am busy and have no time for riddles?" And, turning his back, he went on pecking away more industriously than ever.

I contented myself with expressions of delight at his antics. Up and down the huge trunk of the tree the small feathered creature tirelessly scampered, assiduously cramming himself with goodies of which there seemed to be no shortage. I was thrilled with the scarlet stripe he wore so jauntily on the back of his head, which, as you will remember, was a blood donation given by Hiawatha to the Downy Woodpecker in recognition of service rendered beyond the call of duty.

By this time quite a crowd of people had been attracted to our small performer. They stopped their cars and stood on the sidewalk to watch the Downy, who was unconcernedly going along with his stuffing. It was a one-act show, but they found it a fascinating one. My husband was engaged in rescuing the little fellow from his mortal enemy who had now actually made an appearance in the form of a large gray tiger cat sashaying along the street dangerously close to the tree. He was being ably assisted with advice and suggestions from onlookers who were also eager to defend the bird against the cat. But the bird continued to scamper down the tree against the warnings of his defenders, and the cajolery of his many admirers did not once cause him to turn his head. Everyone was agreed he must not be left alone, because immediately the cat would have a succulent morsel.

In the midst of the uncertainty the front door of the house near by was opened, and a man came out and glanced up at the tree, greatly puzzled. But when he caught sight of Downy, his face lighted up with a smile. "Oh, no," he protested authoritatively, "that's not a baby woodpecker. He's a fledgling from last spring. He can take care of himself. A very remarkable bird, the Downy Woodpecker, very valuable. I'd fight for him any time. But he's all right. He just wants you to let him alone."

At that moment, as if to corroborate our friend's statement, an ungainly white dog came ambling along and poked his nose blunderingly into the hole where the Downy was busily engaged. Immediately there was a flutter of wings, and almost before we were able to raise our eyes the little woodpecker was perched safely on the highest branch. "Yes, indeed," he seemed to say to us, "I can take care of myself. Sorry you had to worry about me, but we had fun anyway." And certainly that was the consensus of us all as we turned away.



BOOK REVIEWS

FLORIDA BIRD LIFE. By Alexander Sprunt, Jr. Illustrated by Francis Lee Jaques and John Henry Dick. Coward-McCann Inc., New York, and the National Audubon Society, New York. 1954. 525 pages. \$12.50.

Based upon the earlier volume of this name written by Arthur H. Howell and published in 1932, the original text has been rewritten and brought up to date with many desirable additions of text and pictures. It is high time that such a revision should be made, since a considerable number of species and subspecies have been added to the Florida fauna in the last two decades, and with an increasing number of competent observers the status of many birds has been more completely determined. There are included in the new volume the recent history of the Florida Audubon Society and its activities and of the Tropical Audubon Society in the southern part of the peninsula, notes by John H. Baker on bird protection in the State, and a history of Florida ornithology during the last twenty years. The status of the various species at present as compared with the period prior to 1932 is given in some detail.

The Jaques plates of the original edition are well reproduced with only one exception — and that one of the best known and most used of his Florida pictures, the flock of White Ibis in flight. The paintings by Dick are quite different in style and are substituted for the original Jaques plates in the case of many of the perching birds, such as warblers, vireos, and wrens. On the whole, they are interesting and well done. It is unfortunate that two of the birds pictured are mislabeled, probably owing to the rush of meeting a dead line. Many new and excellent black and white photographs are welcome additions. Those of us who have had close contact with Florida ornithology feel that a few important records have been omitted, but we can only blame ourselves for not submitting to the author all of the data which we had and thought might be significant. Mr.

Sprunt has done a most commendable job in searching through the extensive literature to bring the Florida bird information up to date. We congratulate him for providing a fine source of data for our many members in the northeast who head south for winter vacations.

C. RUSSELL MASON

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM GARDEN BOOK. By Donald Wyman. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., New York. 1954. 354 pages. \$5.95.

For this volume Dr. Wyman has chosen from past issues of *Arnoldia*, the bulletin of popular information published by America's greatest garden, more than forty of the articles that attracted most interest when they first appeared. Dr. Wyman is himself the author of all but seven of these articles, and the Massachusetts Audubon Society is honored in the inclusion of "Build Bird Population with Food Plants," contributed to *Arnoldia* by its executive director. The book contains valuable information on many types of plants found in the Arboretum, from vines and dwarf trees to azaleas and rhododendrons, forsythias and lilacs, and one of the most interesting recent introductions, the *Metasequoia* of China. The book is printed on excellent paper, well illustrated with fine photographs and color plates, and the inside covers, showing maps of the Arnold Arboretum and the Hardiness Zones of the United States and Canada, add to its value. The handling of the seed of woody plants, the use of spent hops for mulch, and the types of plant labels recommended are examples of other practical helps contained in this publication, which is sure to be welcomed by all gardeners, including those who have been keeping careful files of *Arnoldia*.

C. RUSSELL MASON

*These and many other books
for sale at
AUDUBON HOUSE
155 Newbury St., Boston 16.*

BOOK REVIEWS (Cont.)

A FIELD GUIDE TO ANIMAL TRACKS. By Olaus J. Murie. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. 1954. 374 pages. Illustrated. \$3.75.

This the newest of the Peterson *Guides*, lives up to the high standards of previous guides and passes the supreme test — usefulness in the field.

The extensive yet detailed research and analysis that must go into the preparation of a successful guide of this type is a *fait accompli* in Murie's work. He has presented not only the tracks that would be expected of him, but has included other significant animal signs in short chapters on Amphibians and Reptiles, Insects, and Twigs and Limbs. Scats offer the biologist another tool for animal identification, and a serious shortcoming of previous track books has been their omission of scat illustrations. Murie adequately includes this unique and important feature.

In his introductory chapter the author points out, along with the challenges, difficulties, and satisfactions of tracking for amateurs, the variations in the tracks of any one animal made in different materials. Rabbit tracks in snow would be different from rabbit tracks in sand or mud. By this suggestion the author presents tracking as a fascinating, year-round hobby.

The *Guide* should appeal to both amateurs and experts. The section, for example, on methods of collecting and preserving tracks and scats would be useful to the beginner. For the expert tracker, learning group characteristics as presented would help him understand the diverse characters and mental traits of the animals he is tracking.

A usable key, inclusive bibliography, and clear illustrations are indispensable supplements to a guide such as this. Although every animal is not included, the key is adequate, because all the families are represented, as well as certain individuals. One or two prints of each track are included, and the size of the actual track accompanies each illustration. Amphibian and insect tracks would have made a useful addition to the key.

The bibliography is extensive, but many of the publications included would be unavailable for the average layman. The journals of various societies, filed only in university libraries or larger public libraries, make up most of the list.

The pen-and-ink drawings are well organized. Animals are illustrated in their native habitat, while line drawings of tracks and scats are clearly presented,

along with the pertinent information necessary to make the drawings useful — size, location, and condition.

Since most of the author's life has been spent in western United States, his actual experiences with animals are often limited to that region. That provincialism could lessen the book's appeal, but his presentation generally covers the habits of each species wherever found.

DAVID R. MINER

THE GIANT CACTUS FOREST AND ITS WORLD. A Brief Biology of the Giant Cactus Forest of Our American Southwest. By Paul Griswold Howes. Illustrated with 186 photographs, field sketches, and diagrams, and one color plate. New York and Boston: Duell, Sloan and Pearce; Little, Brown and Company. 1954. 258 pages. \$7.50.

To many there is a sharp line of demarcation between a "naturalist" and a "scientist." When such a distinction is made, there is customarily an air of superiority used in describing the naturalist as one who merely "enjoys" nature rather than one who studies it scientifically. Thus, according to those of such an opinion, the naturalist is classed with Thoreau, presumably to their mutual disadvantage.

Dr. Howes, Curator of the Bruce Museum, Greenwich, Connecticut, has fortunately, both for his own and for the reader's sake, escaped the pitfall of becoming overly engrossed in classification. Although he is a well-qualified scientist, he never ceases to show his great delight in the sheer beauty of the southwestern world, and he constantly glories in the miraculous wonders about him. Nor does he ever allow taxonomy for taxonomy's sake to obscure the truly important matter of ecological relationships. The modern and practical approach to the natural world is that of ecology, and here such an approach is frequently at the forefront and never far away. Though the author constantly stresses ecology, he does not permit this concept to becloud his awareness of desert beauty any more than he has allowed classification to become his master rather than his servant.

While the approach is the ecological one, there is much else to recommend this book. Material which should be of much assistance in identifying the desert biota is well presented. Scientific binomials are faithfully recorded — in many popular presentations these are omitted with the result that anyone wishing to read further about a plant or animal is able to do so only with great difficulty because of the confusion of common and colloquial names.

BOOK REVIEWS (Cont.)

Fascinating facts are constantly introduced — we read of the amazing habits of the Road-runner and its omnivorous appetite, of the Trade Rats about which so many unfounded anecdotes have been related, and of desert termites who live where there is practically no moisture, so different from the termites of the northeastern part of the United States.

This book, which is well bound and printed and whose format is excellent, is written in an "earthy" and appealing manner and has many fine illustrations well keyed to the text. Containing much of popular interest, it should also be a great help to the serious nature student who may visit the Southwest and who will share with the author the sensations of Newton, "To myself I seem to have been as a child picking up stones on the seashore and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, while the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."

HARRY LEVI

OUR WILDLIFE LEGACY. By Deward L. Allen. Illustrated. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York. 1954. 422 pages. \$5.00.

The biological facts of life are often hard for all of us to face at one time or another, and the sportsman and the nature lover are no exceptions. This book should help. The author moves along in an easy-to-read style, with evident humor and seeming fairness to present the picture of our wildlife resources. The story, past present, and future, as seen by a hard-hitting research man is there for all to read. Also, and I think this is important, he is fully aware that all the people have a stake in the wildlife of this continent, not just the sportsman or any other single group.

This book begins its approach to the present-day problems at the very basis of the whole wildlife complex, the soil itself — the land. The crop raised on the land will be no better than the soil itself, whether it be carrots or rabbits. From there the author points up a little-recognized fact — though well known to a few — that animal populations have a tremendous breeding potential and that, in general, the major limiting factors are not the hunters or the predators but the capacity of the land to support them. Actually, there is a very large harvestable surplus. If man does not crop this surplus, nature will. Many people will be surprised to learn that "There are times when a gener-

ous harvest is a must," as in the case of deer on an overpopulated range. In many parts of the country primitive conditions and natural predator controls have been eliminated forever by man. Now man must exercise the control. There are historic and present-day examples of the disaster that can result from oversentimental attitudes and a blind ignoring of the facts in the case of the deer herds in the various parts of the country. Malnutrition, disease, death and destruction of the range are a few of the end products.

Mr. Allen's approach to the predator problem seems to me to be very sound indeed. The chapter entitled "Varmints" should be required reading for every gun-toter. It should, at least, help to bring a better sense of perspective to any but those whose minds have jelled beyond any hope of a change of mind. The author is a man who not only scrutinizes predator control from a practical dollars-and-cents viewpoint but at the same time has an appreciation of the esthetic values of the predators in their environment that is a mark of the true love of the wilderness.

Sportsmen and nature lovers will find that they have much in common if they read between the lines. Each desires to see increased population of many of our game species, like the ducks and prairie chickens. The maintenance of good deer ranges will benefit, not only deer, but many other forms of wildlife. The management practices that are most strongly advocated in the book — the increasing of the carrying capacity of the land, or a policy of land improvement, rather than just stocking, — will benefit the bird watcher just as much as the sportsman. Both of these outdoor groups want to see wilderness areas and parks preserved. If each group could bring itself to be more tolerant of the other, more might be accomplished in the field of conservation.

I think this is a very fine book. It certainly goes a long way toward fulfilling the author's intent of extracting many significant facts regarding our wildlife in such a way that the citizens — the hunter, the fisherman, and the bird lover — can do their own thinking. The pity of it is that I fear too small a percentage of the aforementioned will ultimately get around to reading it. Some outdoor magazine ought to print at least a digest of it. The bibliography is a rich storehouse of some of the best modern game research papers, sorted out for anyone interested in pursuing further some of the ideas brought out in this volume.

ALVAH W. SANBORN

BOOK REVIEWS (Cont.)

NATURAL HISTORY. Edited by Charles Tate Regan. Ward, Lock and Company, Ltd., London and Melbourne. (Not dated) 896 pages. \$12.50.

This conveniently sized volume provides ready reference in the field of animal life. There are sections on Invertebrates other than Insects, Insects, Fishes, Reptiles and Amphibians, Birds, and Mammals, each contributed by a different authority, in almost every case, like the editor, a member of the British Museum staff. The section on Birds is by W. B. Alexander, Director of Research in Economic Ornithology at the University of Oxford, known for his *Birds of the Ocean* and other writings. The book contains 16 color plates and over 1000 black and white photographs, most of them from life. It is a desirable addition to the home and school library for the natural history student.

C. RUSSELL MASON

THE HERRING GULL'S WORLD. By Niko Tinbergen. Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., New York. 1954. 255 pages. \$4.00.

During his recent visit to America, I had the good fortune to talk at length with Dr. Tinbergen, and he clearly emphasized that the approach of the student of animal behavior must be as objective as possible, and that his best piece of equipment was patient observation.

Dr. Tinbergen, who is a lecturer in animal behavior at Oxford University, has been watching gulls for over twenty years, and he clearly demonstrates these two tenets of behavior research in his book on the behavior of *Larus argentatus*. From the time of their arrival on the "clubs" until the young gulls are fledged, we are told the fascinating story of the Herring Gull's world. Each step in the reproductive behavior of the gulls is described, illustrated, and carefully analyzed. Dr. Tinbergen is not content with ending his studies with the all-important descriptive inventory of behavior — he seeks for causes, functions, and evolutionary paths.

Observation is carefully balanced with experiment; for instance, the author tells of his many experiments on nest, egg, and chick recognition, most of which were conducted right in the gulleries of the Dutch Frisian Islands. One entire chapter is devoted to a long series of carefully planned and conducted experiments on the causal bases of food begging in the newly hatched chicks.

The author's lucid style is supplemented by over 50 superb photos and numerous

text figures. A bibliography of 145 titles concludes this important behavior monograph.

This book is a real challenge to amateur ornithologists — if you have been longing to channel your birding efforts, then buy this book and learn how you can increase your fun and add significantly to ornithological and behavioral knowledge. Morphological and physiological characters show pronounced individual variation, but practically nothing is known about individual variation in behavior. Do the Herring Gulls on this side of the Atlantic behave exactly as described by Dr. Tinbergen? Why not find out?

ANDREW J. MEYERRIECKS

THE WILDERNESS WORLD OF JOHN MUIR. Edited by Edwin Way Teale. Illustrated by Henry B. Kane. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. 1954. 323 pages. \$4.50.

Edwin Way Teale, himself an extraordinarily perceptive and dedicated nature writer, has performed an immeasurable service in bringing together for us the best work of the nineteenth century, Scottish-born John Muir, wildest and most restless of all naturalists. Composed of representative and well-chosen selections from each of Muir's ten published books, this volume also contains an indispensable background to the man's life and work in the brief biographical introductions provided by Mr. Teale.

Memorable among the descriptive passages in Muir's journals included herein are the accounts of the tremendous flights of Passenger Pigeons, of earthquakes ("It is always interesting to see people in dead earnest . . . and earthquakes make everybody earnest."), of the Water Ouzel, or Dipper, his favorite bird, of finding "the frail Dicksonia" for which he had searched so long, of winds — the "advertisements of all they touch," of Sequoias, the "on-looking" trees, and of countless more.

Eloquent, passionate, and vigorous as the writing is, it has been unquestionably enhanced by Mr. Teale's treatment of it. It is hardly possible that anyone else could have presented to us more thoughtfully or sensitively the man John Muir, who never carried a gun, who lived without fear ("the danger to life and limb — in a storm — is hardly greater than one would experience crouching deprecatingly beneath a roof."), who saw "not only the leaf but the leaf shadow," and to whom "every wild lesson was a love lesson."

MARJORY BARTLETT SANGER

From Our Correspondence

A California Member Writes

"It has been ten years since we left Massachusetts, but I would not want to miss the *Bulletin* and the reports on the Massachusetts Audubon Society activities. Here in California I belong to the National Society and to our local Sequoia Audubon section. I'm still trying to catch on to all the western species and subspecies. We have a bewildering variety of life zones and very specific plant, animal, and bird associations. For example, in the oaks along a creek at the foot of our beach Chickadees, Titmice, Brown Creepers, and California Woodpeckers abound. Less than a block away, where my yard and those around me have only small fruit trees, no oaks, I have never once seen any of these birds in the yard. My yard list totals forty-three different kinds, however, and my bird baths and feeding stations are well patronized.

Our Sequoia section sponsors the Audubon Screen Tours for the Peninsula area below San Francisco. I personally lecture to garden clubs, scout leader training programs, and individual scout groups on western birds, using the western bird slides available. We badly need more conservation education out here. A trigger-happy, pioneer attitude toward wildlife is traditional among the rank and file of inhabitants. There is good work being done, but the wholesale draining of flat lands, carving up of hills, and laying out of subdivisions to accommodate the population influx calls for enlightened appreciation and support of wildlife balance. We can hope we won't be too little and too late." San Carlos, Calif. Aveline K. Butler

Dr. Lincoln Comments on the Water Ouzel

"My attention has been called to the review by William H. Drury, Jr., of our circular on *Alaska's Fish and Wild Life* in the October number of the *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Audubon Society*. I was particularly interested in Mr. Drury's comment regarding the Water Ouzel, his implication being that we were in error in stating that this bird "is a common sight along the mountain streams." I suppose to be technically correct we should have said "some of the mountain streams," as it is a common bird of southeastern Alaska, the Kenai Peninsula, and other areas bordering on the Gulf of Alaska. As you know, Dr. Gabrielson and I are now engaged in the preparation of a manuscript for a book on the *Birds of Alaska*, and as regards this species it is a resident as far north as the Kobuk River, and in the Valley of the Yukon, to the limit of trees. We have many records from the vicinity of Mount McKinley, and it is found regularly in the Aleutians from Unimak to Unalaska. It is also a year-round resident of Kodiak Island. There is, of course, no doubt that it is more plentiful in the southeastern district, where it can be found on nearly every stream."

Washington, D. C. Frederick C. Lincoln

Editor's Note. We have been looking forward for some time to the *Birds of Alaska* by Dr. Gabrielson and Dr. Lincoln and we are sure it will receive a warm welcome from members of the Society.

A Little Courtship Episode

"... The male Bluebird was seen on occasion to bring insects to the female, who had started building her nest, and to feed her while she twittered and quivered her wings. One bright morning she had been busily engaged in plying between ground and nesting box carrying billfuls of nesting material while the male sat near by preening and giving an occasional flick of a blue wing as she went by, headed for the box. She was on the ground yanking vigorously at dried grass stems rooted deeply and was about ready for a return journey to her nest when her mate chose this particular moment to show his affec-

tion. He vaulted from his perch, snapped something out of mid-air, and flew directly to her on the ground — and if two birds were ever at an impasse, this was it! They stood face to face unmoving, he with a tasty morsel in his bill, she with a beakful of hay. For an embarrassed moment they stood thus, then the female solved the dilemma. Carefully she laid down her precious load, gratefully accepted her mate's offering, just as carefully picked up her cargo, and took off for her house on the pole, to continue her part of the job.

"We hope to see many more such intimate glimpses of the home life of our birds." R. L. Sargent
Needham, Mass.

Among Our Contributors

KATHLEEN S. ANDERSON began to study birds as a small child, bringing home from the library the Forbush volumes that were almost too heavy to carry. Inherited from her father, one of the first forest rangers in Colorado, and her mother, who grew up on a cattle ranch in Montana, her love of the out-of-doors developed naturally. At the age of three weeks she camped in the Yellowstone, and has since spent many summers camping in northern New England and across the country between here and the Rockies. Mrs. Anderson lives in East Middleboro, within a mile of Thompson Street.

SYLVIA SHAPIRO, of Arlington, attended the Audubon Conservation Workshop in 1953, and found that "each hour of those two eventful weeks is a treasured memory." Her son Peter and her daughter Mardi have both been enthusiastic campers at Wildwood. Asher H. Shapiro, her pro-

fessor husband, in the field of mechanical engineering at M. I. T., has recently published his latest work, in two volumes, *The Dynamics and Thermodynamics of Compressible Fluid Flow*.

JAMES BAIRD began his bird observation with the Children's Museum Bird Club, Jamaica Plain, with Miss Miriam Dickey, and on the Audubon field trips, becoming a junior leader. His army duties in World War II took him to the South Pacific where he was quick to make the acquaintance of the birds of New Guinea and New Zealand. He sustained head and arm injuries in action, and later returned to this country where he was graduated from the University of Massachusetts and served as a naturalist in summer for the National Capital Parks. He is currently completing his work for a Ph.D. at Rutgers.

M. B. S.

**THE
★
MOST
BEAUTIFUL

and

DISTINCTIVE
CARVING
SET
EVER
DESIGNED!**



You've never seen anything as beautiful as this distinctive Holbrook Carving Set! The superbly-proportioned handles of white Duralain have all the elegance of fine porcelain, specially fortified for functional durability. Brilliant miniatures of game birds, in all their natural rich colors, are a permanent part of the Duralain handles, and the colors are guaranteed not to fade, scratch, or wear away! The gleaming non-tarnishing stainless steel is mirror-finish, designed so that it really holds an edge! Yes, this Holbrook Carving Set will bring an excitingly new and dramatic note to your table and buffet settings!

State choice of game birds: Mallard, Canadian Goose, or pair of Cock Pheasant and Ruffed Grouse.

\$9.95

postpaid
Gift-boxed

"CHARGE IT!"

Readers of this publication have an open charge account with us. That means that we will mail Holbrook Carving Sets to you for your free and full examination in your own home . . . if, for any reason whatsoever, you aren't completely delighted, just send the set or sets back to us. We'll bill you later for as many carving sets as you decide to keep. Your satisfaction is guaranteed!



★ **INTERNATIONAL SHOPPERS GUILD, Dept. MB-2, NEWBURYPORT, MASS.**



CHARLES L. BROLEY, the "Eagle Man," has spent 16 years in a face-to-face study of the American Eagle. At the age of 75, he is climbing giant trees on rope ladders and scaling cliffs that would daunt a boy of seventeen. He has leg-banded more than 1200 vicious, clawing eaglets, and has become recognized as the world's leading authority on eagles. His spectacular, exciting and amusing movie-lectures have been enjoyed by large audiences in more than 300 cities of the United States and Canada.

***"..reveals.. intimately and so clearly..
every detail.."***

WRITES CHARLES BROLEY: "In my study of the Bald Eagle, I soon realized that this was accomplished to best advantage from a distance of one third of a mile from the nest. Adults and young, unaware that they were being watched, carried on naturally.

Of course, at this distance, powerful field glasses are necessary, and my best results have been obtained from a light-weight Bausch & Lomb, 7X,35 Binocular.

It reveals intimately and so clearly, every detail of the feeding and care of the Eagles."

Charles Broley



Bausch & Lomb
Zephyr-Light
7X, 35mm Binocular
Balcoted Optics
\$170.50
Federal Tax
Included

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG. 32 pages of useful information you should know before you buy any binocular. Tells how to select a glass for your own use. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., 12438 Lomb Park, Rochester 2, N. Y.

BAUSCH & LOMB



CARIBBEAN BIRD TRIP

MASSACHUSETTS AUDUBON SOCIETY

in co-operation with Raymond-Whitcomb Tours

10 days — early April, 1955

Ornithologist Guides

JAMAICA — CUBA — ISLE OF PINES

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK

Enjoy Unusual Birds — Native Inns — Exotic Foods

For detailed information, write or telephone

AUDUBON HOUSE, 155 Newbury St., Boston, KENmore 6-4895

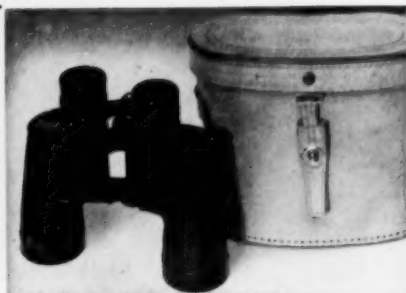
or

RAYMOND-WHITCOMB, 19 Arlington St., Boston, COpley 7-7000

FIRST TIME EVER!

7 x 35 CENTER FOCUS

Only **\$29.95** plus 10% tax



A guaranteed Stoddard-quality binocular import. The 7 X 35 is universally recognized as the best all-around birding glass. These are really exceptional at this unheard-of low price. They are fast, easy center-focusing with right-eye adjustment for perfect definition. Hard-coated lenses and prism surfaces. Wide field and excellent brilliance. Complete with fine pigskin case and carrying straps.

This is the first shipment — only 25 pairs. We're making them a special offer to Audubon Society members and friends. Please mention this advertisement when buying.

Mail and phone orders filled postpaid

STODDARD'S

Open
Monday
Evenings

374 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
HANcock 6-4187

Opposite
Bromfield
Street

New England Headquarters for Bausch & Lomb and All Quality Binoculars

ATTRACT WILD BIRDS To your YARD!

Natural nesting sites are scarce. We must provide houses in which the young may be safely raised.



The Wren

"BIRD'S DINNER PAIL"

Hangs anywhere.
Smart, sturdy
wire feeder
contains pint
peanut-suet-seed
cake. Birds
love it!



DP-4 \$3.25

Postpaid
Recommended & approved
Nat'l & Mass. Audubon Soc.

FREE
CATALOG

HYDE BIRD FEEDER CO.

60 Fulton Street, Waltham 24, Mass.

Book Bargain BIRDS OF PREY

of Northeastern North America

By LEON A. HAUSMAN

164 pp; 32 page illus; Reg. \$3.75 edition

Now **ONLY \$1.50**, postpaid

Wellington's Bookshop

346 Concord Ave., Belmont 78, Mass.

HALFTONES AND LINE PLATES

for the *Bulletin*
are made by the

**HARVARD ENGRAVING
COMPANY**

79 Essex St., Boston 11, Mass.

Sanderson Brothers

Creators of

Fine Printing and Lithography

NORTH ABINGTON, MASS.

Rockland Boston Providence
2000 Liberty 2-9196 Jackson 1-3411

HIGHEST TRADE-INS

Toward



**BAUSCH & LOMB - BUSHNELL
KERN SWISS - SWIFT
ROSS of LONDON
and other
BINOCULARS - TELESCOPES**

Postpaid Free Trial

Buy from an active birder
who knows your problems.

BARTLETT HENDRICKS

Binocular Headquarters

Box 50-T

Pittsfield, Mass.



**WILD BIRDS
ADD
CHARM
TO YOUR
GARDEN**

Automatic Bird Feeder
\$3.75 Postpaid

Attract the Birds
with our
Patented Automatic Feeder

Write for free folder
on other Wild Bird Feeders

Audubon Workshop, Inc.

Box 67, Wonder Lake, Illinois

Please mention the **BULLETIN** when making purchases

For Sale at AUDUBON HOUSE, 155 Newbury St., Boston

AN IDEAL FOOD FOR BIRDS

MOOSE HILL SPECIAL

BIRD FOOD MIXTURE

Following an analysis of experiments with more than thirty different bird food items at the Massachusetts Audubon Society's wildlife sanctuaries over a three-year period, our Moose Hill Mixture has been modified slightly. It is our aim to provide the best possible blending of materials, with a high percentage of the varieties most desired by the birds, such as sunflower seeds and peanut hearts, and with other materials in such a proportion that the Mixture will appeal to all the seed-eating species patronizing our feeding stations.

5 lbs. 10 lbs. 25 lbs. 50 lbs. 100 lbs.
1.30 2.25 5.60 9.50 17.50

Peanut hearts, 5 lbs. 1.95

Sunflower Seed also available

5 lbs. 10 lbs. 25 lbs. 50 lbs. 100 lbs.
1.95 3.35 7.25 11.00 20.50

(This is small seed, but full of meat.)

5 to 25 lbs., shipped, postpaid, through
Zone 2

50 to 100 lb. lots, express collect.

10% discount to members.

AUDUBON WALLPAPER

Why not give something to your home that the whole family may enjoy? Use some of the strikingly beautiful wallpaper developed from Audubon prints to make a satisfying room. This paper was made up especially for the Society and is available in two designs. Especially suitable for halls, children's rooms, or as paneling in larger rooms. See how this paper is used in the hallway of Audubon House, at 155 Newbury Street, Boston, and in the Museum at Moose Hill Sanctuary, or we will mail descriptive circular on request. **\$3.00** and **\$3.30** per pair of sheets.

BIRD RESTAURANTS

Hanging Feeders

Kepe Nete Feeder	\$10.00
(also fitted for iron post.)	
Glass Swing Feeder	3.50
Bird Filling Station	4.95
All Metal Automat Feeder	5.50
Redwood Ranch Feeder	5.95

Window Feeders

Skylight Window Feeder, 17-inch	5.45
24-inch	7.75
Storm Window Feeder	6.00
Bird Cafes, 16-inch	5.95
25-inch	6.95
Squirrel Proof Feeder, 25-inch	12.00

Outdoor Revolving Feeders

Cape Cod Inn, painted white	15.95
stained brown	11.95

Metal Squirrel Foil 3.95

Chickadee Tidbits (box of 24) 1.25

Suet Cakes — square, 30c; oblong, 35c;
wedge, 45c.

New Trolley Feeder 7.50
Holds five pounds.

10% discount to members,
on all Bird Restaurants.

Massachusetts

Audubon Society

YEARLY CHECK LISTS \$.05

Daily Field Cards

50 for \$1.00
or 2 cents each

PROTECT YOUR PETERSON GUIDE

Vinyl plastic cover	\$.25
Ladies' plastic arm carrying case with pocket for pencil and daily field card	\$1.35
Leather hand-laced shoulder carrying case	\$8.50

BIRD GUIDE INDEX TABS \$.50

A complete set of index tabs for Peterson Eastern Guide. Easy to install, plastic-coated, one tab for each plate, with Key words to identify each plate.

No Discount

For Sale at AUDUBON HOUSE, 155 Newbury St., Boston

BEAUTIFUL BIRD PRINTS BY FAMOUS PAINTERS

Roger Tory Peterson
Baltimore Oriole, Blue Jay, Cardinal, Cedar Waxwing, Hooded Warbler, Mountain Bluebird, Red-wing, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Scarlet Tanager, Towhee.

17 x 21 inches

Unframed \$5.00

Framed \$11.00

The above subjects, also Bluebird and Tern.

22 x 28 inches

Unframed \$7.50

Framed \$18.50

Snowy Egret

Flamingo

25 x 33 inches

Unframed \$15.00

Framed \$25.00



Athos Menaboni
Green-winged Teal, Bobwhite, California Quail, Wood Duck, Hooded Merganser, Bufflehead.

22 x 28 inches

Unframed \$7.50

Framed \$18.50

Francis Lee Jaques

Blue-winged Teal

17½ x 22½ inches

Unframed \$7.50

Framed \$18.50

Green-winged Teal

22 x 28 inches

Unframed \$7.50

Framed \$18.50

Framed Prints of Tropical Hummingbirds and Trogons, by John Gould \$7.50

Framed Octavo Originals and Prints, many subjects, by John James Audubon.

No discount on pictures. Boxing and shipping extra.

BAUSCH and LOMB BALSCOPE SR. TELESCOPE

60mm Telescope with eyepiece \$95.00

Separate Eyepieces 15X, 20X, 30X, 60X, each 25.00

New Turret Adapter for Telescope

It holds three separate eyepieces which revolve into position and perfect focus, making it easy to change from 15X to 20X to 30X or from 20X

to 30X to 60X \$14.95

Binoculars

Bausch and Lomb Binoculars with Coated Lenses. Cases included.

7 x 35 Zephyr-Light Binocular, central focus \$170.50

8 x 30 Zephyr-Light Binocular, central focus 187.00

9 x 35 Zephyr-Light Binocular, central focus 187.00

7 x 50 Binocular, individual focus 192.50

Swift Line of Japanese Binoculars. Cases included.

7 x 35 Light Weight Binocular, central focus \$ 54.45

8 x 30 Light Weight Binocular, central focus 55.00

8 x 40 Light Weight Wide Angle, central focus 103.13

7 x 50 Binocular, central focus 76.45

10% Tax included in all prices

No Discount

For Sale at AUDUBON HOUSE, 155 Newbury St., Boston

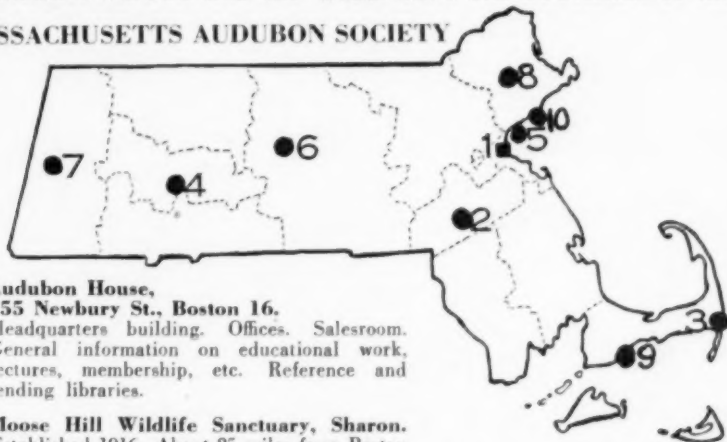
BOOKS — — BOOKS — — BOOKS

We offer the best and latest books on Nature Lore, Natural Science, and Conservation, and Field Guides to all branches of Natural History, including all books reviewed in the *Bulletin*.

Members of the Massachusetts Audubon Society are entitled to a discount of ten per cent on most books (no discount if marked *).

Prehistoric Animals	\$ 4.95	*Beyond Adventure	3.75
William E. Scheele		Roy Chapman Andrews	
A pictorial history of the first five hundred million years of life on the earth, from Brachiopods to Dinosaurs.		Evergreens	1.50
An Album of Southern Birds ..	8.75	L. L. Kumlien	
Photographs by Samuel A. Grimes; text by Alexander Sprunt, Jr.		Picture Primer of Attracting Birds	2.00
Introduction to Ornithology ..	8.00	C. Russell Mason	
George J. Wallace		Picture Primer of Indoor Gardening	2.00
North with the Spring	5.00	Margaret O. Goldsmith	
Edwin Way Teale		Field Book of the Stars	3.00
Mexican Birds	10.00	William T. Olcott	
George Miksch Sutton		Field Book of the Skies	3.95
*Arizona and Its Bird Life	15.00	William T. Olcott	
Herbert Brandt		*Woodland Portraits	20.00
Ways of Mammals	3.50	Jeannette Kluts.	
Clifford B. Moore		Nature's wonders transfixed forever by the camera of a great artist. Two extra prints suitable for framing are included.	
*Coro-Coro: The World of the Scarlet Ibis	4.50	Woodsmanship	1.75
Paul A. Zahl		Bernard S. Mason	
The Web of Life	3.00	Arnold Arboretum Garden Book	5.95
John H. Storer		Donald Wyman	
*Fundamentals of Ecology	6.50	A History of the Birds	3.75
Eugene P. Odum		James Fisher	
How to Make a Home Nature Museum	2.50	Field Guide to Animal Tracks	3.75
Vinson Brown		Olaus Murie	
Exploring Nature with Your Child	3.95	*New Britton & Brown Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States and Canada.	30.00
Dorothy Edwards Shuttlesworth		H. A. Gleason	
*The Biology of Birds	3.00		
Harry W. Hahn			

AUDUBON HOUSE and the WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES of the MASSACHUSETTS AUDUBON SOCIETY



1. **Audubon House, 155 Newbury St., Boston 16.**
Headquarters building. Offices. Salesroom. General information on educational work, lectures, membership, etc. Reference and lending libraries.
2. **Moose Hill Wildlife Sanctuary, Sharon.**
Established 1916. About 25 miles from Boston near Providence Pike. 250 acres mixed woodland. Small pond. Museum. Nature Trails. Albert W. Bussewitz, Resident Director.
3. **Tern Island Wildlife Sanctuary, Chatham.**
Established 1936. 10 acres sand and beach grass. Large colony of nesting terns. Management, O. L. Austin Ornithological Research Station, North Eastham.
4. **Arcadia Wildlife Sanctuary, Northampton.**
Established 1944. 300 acres meadow, marsh, and woodland. Nature Trails. Memorial and experimental plantings. Studio workshop. Edwin A. Mason, Resident Director.
5. **Nahant Thicket Wildlife Sanctuary, Nahant.**
Established 1948. 4 acres. On Atlantic Flyway. Hordes of migrating land birds in spring and fall. Trails.
6. **Cook's Canyon Wildlife Sanctuary, Barre.**
Established 1948. 35 acres. Coniferous plantation. Small pond. Rocky gorge. Interesting trails. Site of Natural Science Workshop for leaders and resident and day camps for boys and girls. David R. Miner, Resident Director.
7. **Pleasant Valley Wildlife Sanctuary, Lenox.**
A "Bird and Wild Flower" Sanctuary since 1929. A square mile of typical Berkshire woodland and stream valley. Nature Trails. Trailside Museum. Beaver pond. Barn Restaurant in summer. Alvah W. Sanborn, Resident Director.
8. **Ipswich River Wildlife Sanctuary, Topsfield, Wenham and Hamilton.**
Established 1951. 2000 acres. On Ipswich River. Extensive marshland with islands. Great variety introduced trees and shrubs. Elmer P. Foye, Resident Director.
9. **Sampson's Island Wildlife Sanctuary, Cotuit.**
Established 1953. 16 acres sand and beach grass, nesting place of terns.
10. **Marblehead Neck Wildlife Sanctuary, Marblehead.**
Established 1953. About 15 acres mixed hardwoods and maple-alder swamp, especially interesting during migrations.

Further information about any of the above sanctuaries may be obtained from Massachusetts Audubon Society, 155 Newbury St., Boston 16; Phone KENmore 6-4895.

"CONSERVATION IN ACTION"

THE AUDUBON EDUCATION PROGRAM

Is Supported Largely

By Your Current Dues and Donations

470 Weekly or Biweekly Classes in Conservation and Natural Science in the Schools of Massachusetts taught by our staff of twenty-three trained and experienced teachers reaching 16,000 boys and girls during the school year.

Demonstration Natural History Camps for Children at five of the ten Audubon Sanctuaries in Massachusetts.

Conservation and Natural Science Workshops for Camp Counselors, Teachers, and other Youth Group Leaders.

200 Lectures annually by members of the Audubon Staff to Garden Clubs, Women's Clubs, Parent-Teacher Associations, School Biology Classes, and other groups.

Therapy Programs for Patients at New England Hospitals.

Audubon Junior Clubs with 8,000 members in Schools, Museums and Camps.

Local Bird Trips and Campouts for healthful recreation.

Circulars relating to Bird and Mammal Conservation distributed regularly to Youth Group Leaders throughout the Commonwealth.

Audubon Visual Aids furnished at small cost to Teachers and Lecturers.

The BULLETIN OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AUDUBON SOCIETY, an outstanding magazine in its field, published nine times a year. RECORDS OF NEW ENGLAND BIRDS, monthly.

Twenty-five Presentations of "AUDUBON NATURE THEATRE" in a dozen cities and towns of Massachusetts.

Lending and Reference Libraries available to members.

***WE APPRECIATE YOUR CO-OPERATION IN
CARRYING ON THIS MOST IMPORTANT WORK OF
THE SOCIETY.***

Will you consider the desirability of making the Massachusetts Audubon Society a legatee under your will, or make such recommendation to your friends?